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THE WAR.

A Great Battle in the North Still Impending.

Nine Hundred Thousand Men Between Rheims and Belgium.

The Government and Foreign Envoys to Leave Paris.

French Peasantry Aroused to Resist the Invaders.

Vengeance and Extermination Denounced Against them.

Travel by Calais to Paris Stopped by the French.

PRUSSIAN ESPIONAGE.

Some Curious Facts—Prominent Paris Editors Employed as Prussian Spies—How Easily Information Was Obtained by Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—I have learned today, from a very well-informed source, some curious facts regarding the Prussians' espionage. One of the present writers of the Cologne *Gazette* was for a long time one of the editors of the Paris journal *Le Temps*, was well received at the Ministries, as he was supposed to be a warm friend of France, and was decorated. At the time of the formal declaration of war he bolted suddenly from Paris, being afraid that he would be arrested as a spy. He is a Prussian by birth, and his name is BECKER. Another Prussian named SIMON was one of the editors of the Ministerial organ of Paris, the *Constitutionnel*. His salary as editor was only $125 a month, and he had no private fortune; nevertheless he kept up a large establishment, had a carriage, horses, &c., was well received at the Ministers, had free access to the best sources of information, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor. As soon as the war was declared he, too, made off for parts unknown. Both BECKER and SIMON distinguished themselves in the Paris papers by the violence of their articles against Prussia. This system of BISMARCK'S is perfect.

THE NORTHERN MOVEMENT.

Aid From the Country People in Gaining Information of the Prussians—Rumored Success of the French on Sunday—Preparations for Wounded at Charleville.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Nothing has been received from the front except rumors of engagements terminating favorably to the French. The country people are now beginning to second the French scouts in giving precise information of the movements of the enemy. Officers and others who have arrived here from the front insist upon it that a great battle was fought on Sunday, the 27th, and that BAZAINE and MCMAHON had gained immense advantages. They say that the latter expected to meet by this time the army of the Crown Prince, to which reinforcements were constantly arriving. There is no doubt but that a great and most important battle will take place at once. The condition of the French troops is excellent. MCMAHON has also received large reinforcements. An entire corps, the Thirteenth, numbering 50,000 men, which was organized here, has been sent to him. BAZAINE has been abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions.

PREPERATIONS FOR M'MAHON'S WOUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Great preparations have been made at Charleville, in the rear of MCMAHON'S position, for the accommodation of the wounded. An American auxiliary ambulance train, under the charge of Dr. MCCORMICK, set out for the front from Paris today. The junction of MCMAHON and BAZAINE is not despaired of.

PRUSSIANS ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

ESCH, (Luxembourg,) Aug. 30.—Cannonading was heard this morning in the direction of Audun. A squad of Prussian horse subsequently appeared on the frontier, but refrained from crossing it. They were attacked by the Custom-house patrol, and one man killed and ten wounded.

Indications of the Impending Battle—The Prince Imperial at Mezieres—Foggy State of London Journalists—La Liberte on the Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 30—11 A. M.—A Paris special dispatch says a great battle is imminent. There has been more or less fighting for forty-eight hours, with serious losses on both sides. The fighting as near as can be learned, has been in a woody region extending for many miles. The French say the district between Rheims, Mézières, Sedan and Montmédy will be the scene of the next general action. MCMAHON'S extraordinary move may have delayed the Crown Prince's advance on Paris, but it has also made that advance at any time hereafter easy. The London papers are entirely befogged as to the positions of the hostile armies, as their late war telegrams have made confusion worse confounded. A correspondent of the *Liberté* writes that the Prince Imperial has gone to Mézières, where he will remain until further orders. Mézières is considered impregnable, contains a strong garrison and an ample supply of munitions and provisions.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The *Liberté* says: "The hour of the great battle has arrived. The situation has a new aspect. The battle must now take place in the Valley of the Argonne, and, perhaps, from there to Metz. The Prussians understand how grave events have become for them. Defeat is fatal. We must soon know, as we have reason to believe the battle is raging now. If the Prussians are repulsed they cannot march on Paris, but must retreat behind the Moselle. France every moment grows more formidable. She is preparing new armies. Even now a vast number of new regiments are ready to take the field. Defeat cannot subdue us."

Defeat of French Cavalry near Buzancy—900,000 Men in the Vicinity of Rethel—McMahon and Bazaine Co-operating.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times*, this morning, says: On the 27th inst., five German detachments routed six detachments of French Cavalry near Buzancy in the Department of Ardennes. The Germans belonged to the Fourth Army, which is now scouring the Eastern Departments in order to prevent communication between Marshal MCMAHON and BAZAINE. The Prussians say the Paris telegrams purporting to come from BAZAINE, are fraudulent, as he is entirely isolated. The Prussians have entered Vouziers on the heels of the retreating French. The Prince Imperial was at Sedan on Sunday night, where the Emperor was also expected. A force of German Uhlans was at that time only nine miles south of that place.

LONDON, Aug. 30—1:½ P. M.—The following news from the French War Office is just received here: "Nearly 900,000 men are now in the triangle formed by lines running from Rheims to Rethel and Vousiers. BAZAINE is not shut up. He has has 120,000 men, and MCMAHON is 180,000 strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is two days ahead of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. It is hoped that the latter cannot come up in time. Fifty thousand men left Paris on Monday for the vicinity of Rethel. It is said the Prussian force there is 500,000 strong."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of the Belgian troops will no doubt be necessary to protect the country from invasion....The investment of Longwy by the Prussians, reported yesterday, is denied. Marshal MCMAHON'S head-quarters are at Sedan.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

Reported Attack on the Lyons and Paris Railroad—A Clear Sweep for the Guns of Paris—Foreign Families Leaving—The Horses Retained.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Some journals today print a report that the Prussians last night attacked a train on the Paris and Lyons Railway. There were some troops in the cars, and they made a defense. After several had been killed or wounded, the rest retreated. Engineers are tearing down buildings in the environs of Paris, to give unobstructed range to the guns of the fortifications. The administration of Paris has established eighty economical cooking furnaces for the use of the poorer classes.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Foreign families are leaving Paris. It is said they are not allowed to remove their carriage horses. The *Pall Mall Gazette* places no credit in the statements made as to the numbers of the Prussian forces. Those reports, it says, are not of facts, but of what Gen. VON MOLTKE wishes to be thought facts.

The *Globe* says, unless the French achieve something, there will be a million German soldiers on French soil within a fortnight.

The Diplomatic Corps to go to Tours—Active Measures of Defense—Private Contribution of Arms—Fate of the Enemy in Case of Defeat—An Exasperated Peasantry.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Measures have been taken to blow up the bridges and tear up the railways around Paris promptly on the approach of the enemy. It is understood that the Diplomatic Corps, in case the city is besieged, will go to Tours, which, owing to their presence, will be considered neutral, and respected as such by the belligerents. The Corps Legislatif, yesterday, voted that the urgency of the situation demanded two important measures: First, the formation of battalions from the gardes nationales, home guards, and firemen of each department, who should be lightly equipped, and specially designed to hang upon the march of the enemy, attacking him at every opportunity. The second was for the Government to take at prices agreed on, all arms manufactured in France, either for foreign or private parties, and now ready for use. The Committee of Defense meets twice daily, and the measures it orders are promptly executed. It is positively assured that Count PALIKAO will announce this week to the Chamber that the work of preparing Paris for the siege is entirely completed.

PARIS READY.

Paris is now fully prepared to resist attack. The authorities are exceedingly active. The working men declare they will defend the city, street by street, should it become necessary. The Democratic and Republican journals are as ardent as others in urging defense. Political differences are forgotten in the presence of the enemy. A private individual, who had purchased 300,000 muskets from the Government, has returned them, and they will be distributed at once. The National Guard, armed with these weapons, are daily drilling under experienced officers, and they are certain to make a good stand against an assault. The halt of the Prussians in their move on Paris gives time for the arrival of enormous reinforcements now on the way from the provinces. The capture of the city is considered impossible now. The population of the suburbs of Paris seemed panic-stricken at the first news of the rapid approach of the Prussians, and crowds of the country people, living near, rushed into the city with all their effects. Calm reflection, however, soon succeeded, and the same persons lately so terrified are now energetically preparing the city for defense.

HARASSING THE INVADERS.

Advices received from all parts of the provinces invaded show that the sharpshooters are becoming very efficient. They capture numbers of Prussian scouts and stragglers, and repel attacks on towns and villages. The presence of the sharpshooters and the Mobile Guards encourages the country people, who now put on a bolder front. In some cases they have attacked the enemy, killing and wounding quite a number, and at many places they resist exactions tamely submitted to before. Should the Prussians be defeated, their retreating columns will be terribly harassed by these irregular forces, who even now hang upon the enemy's line of march and inflict daily losses. The *Opinion Nationale* demands that as the Prussians shoot the country people, France should teach Prussia that if this practice continues she will take no prisoners, and that the war will become one of extermination.

THE VILLETTE AFFAIR.

Two of the leaders in the recent riotous affair of the Boulevard de Villette appeared before the council of war today. They confessed the attack on the station, and that they attempted to excite the populace to rise in open revolt. Two others, accused of having in their possession stores of arms, also appeared at the trial. The name of BLANQUE was mentioned, and it transpired that he was here at the time of the riot, and lodging with one of the active participants. The trial is still in progress.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Council of War at Paris has condemned two more of the Villette rioters to death, one to hard labor for life, and one to five years' imprisonment.

The Situation in the City—Forced Departure of the Germans—Trials of Minister Washburne—Englishmen as Spies.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Much confusion and sad distress has been created here by the forced departure of the large number of German residents. The journals, however, felicitate the Governor upon a measure which will insure the retreat of many enemies of the country. The *Opinion Nationale* says: "War, war to the last! Let not one German recross the Rhine! For centuries let Germany remember that enemies may enter but cannot leave France." The *Patrie* today, in an editorial, says: "Military events of the utmost importance are preparing. Whatever may be the result at Paris, France must redouble her energy and create a third and a fourth army. The Germans are active, and we must use all our efforts. The news from the army of Marshal MCMAHON continues excellent. He has not been for one instant deceived by the movements of the Prince Royal. He has understood that the Prince meant to over-reach his army, and he has therefore kept in advance of the Prussians. The Parisians must not, however, cease preparing to repulse the enemy in any event. We must be ready."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph*, writing from Paris, Sunday, Aug. 28, gives the following intelligence: "Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, has a hard time of it. The Germans in France are under his protection. Every German who is arrested under the provisions of the recent proclamation of Gen. TROCHU, demands at once to be taken before Minister WASHBURNE for an examination of the case. No American has yet been captured as a Prussian spy, while ten out of every dozen Englishmen have been arrested." The *Telegraph* adds that the Americans do not travel like Englishmen, with a chest of plate. The former carry their countless diamonds in their vest pockets and chignons. The Parisians of all ranks have been enrolled for the defense of the city.

The Journal des Debats on the Expulsion of the Germans.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The *Journal des Débats* speaks as follows: The order of the Governor of Paris, which expels from the Capitol German residents belonging by nationality to a country at war with France, satisfies public opinion. It is hard to be obliged to resort to such extremities, the more so because among those expelled there are many who are probably harmless. But by what sign can they be known from the others. In the present situation, with the enemy at a few steps from Paris, we cannot stop to examine them. All minor considerations are lost before the necessities of public safety. It is no longer two armies which meet in a last struggle. Germany first gave the war its present barbarous character. The Germans should blame their own country, to which the have been returned, for the misery and suffering they may experience from their expulsion

NEUTRALITY.

Reported Privateers from the United States Manned by Germans—Inciting the Swiss—Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The *Figaro* reports that a leading banker here has received from America a telegram saying that twenty ships, heavily armed, have started from various American ports; that they are manned by Germans, and are to prey on French commerce and undefended portions of the French coast. The report creates a sensation.

The President of the Swiss Federal Council, hearing that Prussian emissaries were seeking to bribe certain journals in Switzerland, has issued a circular, warning all parties that neutrality must be strictly observed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Nazione* of Florence says there is a perfect understanding between the Courts of England and Italy. Italy will not permit another Power to replace the French forces at Rome.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—There is no truth in the rumors that Austria is forming an army in Silesia.

LIMITED HOPES OF PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Antwerp says the evident increase of the bitterness with which France and Germany conduct the war is deplored there, as it postpones the hopes of peace, and, meanwhile, the depression in all branches of trade and commerce continues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Travel Via Calais to Paris Stopped—Fate of the Mayor of Epernay—Perils of Correspondents—The French Fleet—Another Flag of Truce Fired on at Strasbourg.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The French authorities today stopped travel via Calais to Paris, and the Boulogne route will probably be closed to-morrow. The Channel steam-boats are already withdrawing. A decree appears in the *Journal Officiel* dismissing from office the Mayor of Epernay for issuing a proclamation advising the citizens to make no defense. The army correspondents in France are faring badly. Mr. AUSTIN, of the London *Times*, is imprisoned at Rheims; Mr. HALL, of the *Graphic*, is imprisoned at Nancy, and Mr. HELDSWORTH, of the *News*, has been escorted back to Paris under guard. A North German schooner, from Brazil, lately put into Londonderry for refuge. A French frigate is cruising outside. A French frigate which had been in the harbor of Lerwick, Scotland, sailed thence on Sunday, after repairing her engines. She had received notice from the British Government to leave.

Three members of Parliament—Sir C. W. DILKE and Messrs. A. HERBERT and HENRY WINTERBOTHAM—are serving in the hospital at Nancy.

MEMEL, Prussia, Aug. 30.—American and British vessels arrive at this port and sail unmolested. No French cruisers are in sight. The entrance to the River Ems and the port of Seinemunde are still open. The Prussian barks *Brilliant* and *Perle* have been captured by French cruisers in the Mediterranean, and taken to Oran, Algiera.

STRASBOURG.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 30.—The *Gazette* of this city has the following: "Last evening the Bishop of the city, actuated by a desire to stop the effusion of blood, undertook to bring about some sort of a truce or mediation. With this view he went to Schillingheim, and had an interview with Major LECZINSKY, Chief of the Prussian staff. He urged that the bombardment was contrary to the laws of humanity and modern warfare. The inhabitants had been denied leave to withdraw from the city. The Bishop obtained a twenty-four hours' cessation of the bombardment, in order to give the Governor of Strasbourg an opportunity to negotiate. The Governor was accordingly invited to come out and examine the preparations which had been made by the Prussians for continuing the siege. As Major LECZINSKY escorted the Bishop back to Strasbourg, his flag of truce was riddled by bullets. The bombardment continues with guns of the largest calibre, and the surrender of the city is merely a matter of time."

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The bombardment of Strasbourg is becoming very severe and much damage has already been done to the city.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—An official dispatch just received from Numdelsheim reports that the first parallel was opened yesterday by the South German besieging force, at 700 paces from the walls of Strasbourg. At this distance a battery of forty-two heavy guns opened on the city. The besieged made no reply from the walls or citadel

The Situation Unchanged.

The indications received this morning of the position of the hostile armies only confirm what we stated yesterday with regard to the chief points threatened by the new movement into the Ardennes. The assertion comes from various sources that there has been pushed between MCMAHON and BAZAINE a solid wedge of Prussian troops, and there seems to be every reason to receive it with credit. The irregular and continuous fighting that has taken place during the last few days within the district forming the eastern half of the Department of Ardennes is proof sufficient of a Prussian advance, whose first object would certainly be to prevent the junction of the two French Armies. In spite of frequent iteration from French sources, there seems no good reason to attach any credence to the reported Prussian defeat on Sunday; and apart from some conclusive check, it is very obvious that the continuous pouring of Prussian troops into the triangular space of country whose apex is at Mézières, must ere now have resulted in the effectual separation of MCMAHON and BAZAINE, which is claimed for it. It is almost needless to repeat in the words of the *Liberté*, "the hour of the great battle has arrived," and equally unnecessary to direct attention to the very grave consequences of defeat to the Prussians in their present position. To win another Valmy there are no evidences of another KELLERMAN, and the Prussians of 1792 were foes far less redoubtable than the united German Armies of 1870.

WAR MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP JAVA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Java*, which left Liverpool Aug. 20, and Queenstown Aug. 21, arrived at this port yesterday. The advices are later by forty-eight hours than were those at hand by the *City of Paris*. The news they embody is amply represented by our special letters, and by the extracts printed below.

ENDANGERED PARIS.

The Proposed Permanent Sitting of the Legislative Body—M. Thiers on the Policy of Defense.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on Aug. 17, M. GAMBETTA having proposed that the Chamber should meet from day to day, M. THIERS said: "The proposition that has been made for our future meeting is so simple and so sincere in intention that it cannot create division among us. Permanence does not mean sitting for four, five or six hours consecutively; that would neither be useful nor advisable; but that we should be present and should hold daily a patriotic meeting for the interchange of ideas, and to receive communications from the Government. All of us are continually receiving from all parts of France instructive letters and propositions, some of which are very useful, as that which has been made for the provisioning of Paris. It is of great importance, and I have already called the attention of the Government to it. After visiting the great works around Paris, I am convinced that Paris can offer an unconquerable resistance to the enemy. I am convinced that before those lofty walls the now powerful and novel fortune will be arrested. When they were constructed it was not anticipated that France would be outraged, and it is not an outrage to France to say that if fortune should again betray us there will be at one point an invincible obstacle which will arrest the enemy. I am persuaded that it will be so, if we will; and that we all in our hearts rise to the level of the great events amidst which we live. With respect to the proposition which has been made it is deserving of adoption. It is important to make a desert around the enemy if he should advance, and to provide abundance for ourselves. At the first danger which threatened the capital entire France would rush forth to defend it. But we must insure that all those who have a heart and a gun shall be certain to find means of subsistence in Paris. The means of doing so are simple. In 1814 and 1815 all the inhabitants of the country round retired into Paris, bringing with them their provisions and their cattle, of which they thus deprived the enemy. They will again do so now, still more readily if they have an assurance of obtaining remunerative prices, and at the same time they will aid in the defense. I, therefore, beg the Ministers not to consider this proposition as one which may give rise to dissension. I beg them to accept it; for there can be no more useful or proper precaution adopted. And if extensive merchants should offer their services as intermediaries, I beg they may be accepted, for there can be do more useful or prudent precaution." The Minister of Commerce replied: "One word with respect to the question of provisioning Paris, which M. THIERS has so properly raised. The subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government. I should say that on my accession to office I found that preparation had already been begun by my predecessor. I will limit myself to two declarations. We are in a position to insure the provisioning of Paris; and among the means of obtaining that object, we shall certainly make use of that which M. THIERS has referred to."

Gen. Trochu's Proclamation.

Gen. TROCHU'S proclamation to the people of Paris is worded thus: "INHABITANTS OF PARIS: In the present peril of the country I am appointed Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of the forces charged to defend the capital, now in a state of siege. Paris assumes the position which belongs to it, and is determined to be the centre of great efforts, great sacrifices and grand examples. I join with all my heart in this work; it will be the honor of my life, and the crowning episode of a career hitherto quite unknown to most of you. I have the most entire faith in the success of our glorious enterprise, but this success depends on a condition the character of which is imperative, absolute, and without which our common efforts will be powerless. The condition I mean is good order, and by that I understand not only calm in the streets, but calm in the household, calm in your minds, deference for responsible authority, resignation in presence of the trials inseparable from the situation, and, in short, the grave and deliberate serenity of a great military nation which takes in hand with a firm resolution, and under solemn circumstances, the conduct of its destinies. And in order to assure this most desirable equilibrium it is not my purpose to rely on the powers which I hold from the state of siege and the law. I appeal to men of all parties, belonging myself to no party, as is well known in the army, but that of the country. I appeal to their devotedness. I ask them to restrain by their moral authority the ardent spirits who do not know how to restrain themselves, and to do justice with their own hands upon those men who belong to no party, and who only see in the public misfortunes an opportunity to gratify their detestable appetites. In the accomplishment of my task, after which I promise to return to the obscurity from which I came, I shall take for my motto one of those in the Province of Brittany where I was born—'By the help of God for the country.'

Gen. TROCHU.

PARIS, 18th August, 1870.

A Sombre Side of Parisian Life.

Paris (*Aug.* 18) *Correspondence of the Daily News.*

But there is another and more affecting side to the life of this sorrow-stricken city. The mothers, the sisters, the wives, the affianced, of the gallant young spirits who have donned their uniforms and marched so blithely to the battle, how do these bear up in their day of heavy trial? Come with me to the Church of our Lady of Victory, and you shall see them humble, devout, patient, praying for their dear ones, and registering their vows before Heaven. The whole church is full of memorials from those who have suffered and have prayed, whose heart's hunger has been mercifully satisfied, and who have inscribed their gratitude on the sacred walls. I was at this church on the Napoleon fête-day, and again this morning. It had many worshipers on both occasions, tearful women rapt in prayer for the most part, with here and there a priest and an aged man. "In gratitude to Our Lady for preserving a darling child when in great peril;" and then come initials and the date, "In humble thankfulness for the return of my beloved husband from the war;" "Honor to Our Lady for her merciful intervention" on a day named. "In acknowledgment of the prayer Our Lady answered," and so forth, cover a great part of the interior of the church. Each sentiment is graven on a small marble tablet some eight inches by four, and affixed to the walls, or the pillars overhead, so that the place is lined with the records of gratitude. Several of these are too minutely personal for quotation, but all breathe the same spirit, and all helped to give a tender meaning to the bowed figures absorbed in prayer. There were lighted candles and pictures, an officiating priest in vestments, and glittering altar ornaments, and votive offerings. But you hardly see these. The poor women and their sorrows shut them out. These are the passionate cravings for more than human help, the pitiful longing for other and more personal solace than the most brilliant national victory could give; the humble shrinking domestic hopes and fears which centre upon Jules or Antoine, his safety and his life. He is perhaps lying stiff and stark with a Prussian bullet through his head even as they pray, but they are upheld, poor souls, by love and faith, they deposit their little gifts in one of the bags held by ladies at the church doors, and go their way serene and comforted. The tumbrils yesterday, for the men about to be wounded, and the church in which prayers for soldiers' safety are being offered up today—it is hard to say which was sadder. There were no heroines present, and I did not see a single worshiper who seemed capable of playing the Roman. It was all humility and timid hope; and when one looked round next at the vacant places for the tablets of gratitude, it was with strengthened convictions concerning the horrible barbarism—the relentless wickedness of war.

MODERN WARFARE.

Trochu on the Organization of the French Army.

The London *Times* has printed a review of *L'Armée Française en* 1867, published two years ago by Gen. TROCHU, and made prophetic by recent events. The critic thus summarizes the views of the author: "The chapter on the simplicity and fixity of regulations is short," he says, "very general in its statements, and applicable to all armies. It may be summed up in the one expression regarding troops in a campaign, 'There, all which is not simple is impossible.' His essay on the general education of the French Army might have been taken as the text on which to preach the sermon contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Military Education in England. But, in addition, Gen. TROCHU recommends those military discussions or lectures which have been since adopted, and to which attention has lately been drawn in these columns. In speaking of the administration of the army Gen. TROCHU does justice to the honor of those who have been charged with it, but shows that, from want of knowledge of business, the honorable administrators often allowed the army of Italy to want bread in a country teeming with all the riches of a fertile soil and perfect climate. Have we not heard something of the same sort lately? When he speaks of 'manœuvres' Gen. TROCHU is trenchant in his criticisms. He shows that the French Army of today acts upon regulations not differing in plan or spirit from those in use during the wars of FREDERICK the Great. He calls for simpler and more natural rules for the manual and platoon exercises of infantry, and finds fault because the time of the men and officers is taken up with all sorts of minute observances, instead of with the broader study of tactics. He quotes Gen. MORAND to prove that heads full of formulæ become so confused that they are incapable before the enemy, but that reforms in this direction are especially difficult because there are so many officers who have no other merit than that of being what is called 'good drills.' All necessary manœuvres could very easily be contained in a few pages, and ought to be considered but as the alphabet of the art of war. In other parts of his book Gen. TROCHU insists that neither enthusiasm nor yet elaborate drill will bind victory to the standards of an army. Intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief down to the last soldier, simplicity, and an organization designed for war rather than peace, are the chief necessities for armies likely to take the field. He shows how all artificial manners and speech of soldiers are irresistibly effaced in battle, and give place to the true attitude brought about by the natural instincts of individuals. Nothing is more unlike real war than the accounts of it. In battle the swagger of the sabreur has disappeared, his brilliant uniform is smirched by the dust or the mud of the bivouac. His haughty self-assertion in the presence of civilians has evaporated, and he rests in faith upon the knowledge and cleverness of his officers. If those officers show themselves skillful, he gains confidence and is devoted to them; but if he finds that their knowledge is insufficient to lead him to victory, or at least to keep him from undeserved defeat, he is ready to accuse them of murder, and take vengeance upon them.

However it may be recruited, an army is kept together by discipline, but neither threats nor kindness, rewards or the lash, can ever cause soldiers to show devoted obedience to officers whom they do not respect. There is a tacit compact between them; the soldier gives his services, his obedience, and his life, if necessary, without a murmur. He exacts, on the other hand, that his officers shall be intelligent and skillful, that they shall not fatigue him unnecessarily, and that they shall not call upon him to die unless the sacrifice of his life is of real benefit to his comrades, and needful to support the honor of his country's arms."

UNITED GERMANY.

A Charge of Suspicion Against the North States Refuted by Bismarck.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of August 15: "The Duc de GRAMMONT, in his circular of Aug. 3, having, among sundry other insinuations, also charged Count BISMARCK with suspecting, not many months ago, the fidelity of the North German States, Herr von THILE, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has thought it necessary to assure the Southern Governments that Prussia never doubted their faithful observance of the treaties binding them to this kingdom. This assurance is conveyed in a note to the Prussian Envoys at the Southern German Courts, which, both on account of the subject treated and the language used in it, deserves to be noticed. The note runs as follows:

BERLIN, Aug. 12, 1870.

Your Excellency will have seen in the public papers the circular note addressed to the French Embassies and Legations by the Duc DE GRAMMONT on the 3d inst., and divulged in the *Journal Officiel*. Notwithstanding the little faith which the recent utterances of the Imperial Government deserve and find, I deem it unnecessary to point out and to expressly contradict one of the many falsehoods contained in this circular. I am alluding to the opinion attributed to Count BISMARCK, that he is afraid of an eventual alliance between Austria and the South German States. I have not the slightest doubt that the South German Governments, even independently of existing treaties, will, from our conduct toward them, as well as from the consciousness of their own honorable intentions, have derived the conviction that no such fear can have possibly been entertained by us. However, M. DE GRAMMONT'S assertion having been put forward in connection with a subject which never left the sphere of confidential negotiation, and respecting which, accordingly, no tangible evidence can be produced by which to test the accuracy of the French statement, I think I ought in the interest of historical truth, to declare that this statement advanced by the Duc, and alleged by him to have been taken from a letter of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, French Ambassador in London, is a willful fabrication.

In the beginning of this year the Earl of CLARENDON made the confidential proposal to the Chancellor of the Confederacy that the North German Confederacy should take the initiative for a general reduction of standing armies. In consequence, however, of certain observations offered by us in reply, the Earl of CLARENDON soon after withdrew his proposition. These observations, which have been but too fully justified by current events, were to the effect that, owing to the difficulties in the military organization of the various countries, especially Northern Germany and France, it would be exceedingly difficult to carry out and control a proportionable disarmament. The South German States have not been so much as mentioned either in Count BISMARCK'S letter or in Count CLARENDON'S conversations on this subject. Count BERNSTORFF has made an official declaration to this effect.

"I request your Excellency to read this communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and also leave him a copy of it. "I have the honor to be, &c.,

"VON THILE."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Continuation of the Revelations of the German Press—Napoleon's Proposition to M. Beust.

An Austrian monthly review, the *Deutsche-Ungarische Monatsschrift*, publishes a document in continuation of the revelations made by the German Press concerning the projects of the Emperor NAPOLEON. According to this journal, the propositions which the Emperor NAPOLEON made at Salzburg, in 1867, to the Comte DE BEUST, were as follows:

1. The Emperor NAPOLEON undertakes to give active assistance to Austria in case that Power demands of Prussia the strict execution of the Treaty of Prague, or wishes, in case of need, to compel by force Prussia to do so.

2. Treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the South German States and Prussia shall be considered as a violation of the Treaty of Prague, and the Southern States, in virtue of the Treaty of Prague, shall be invited to form a South German Confederation under the joint protectorate of Austria and France, with a Federal Parliament sitting at Vienna. The Emperor of Austria, in his character of Chief of the Southern Confederation, will enjoy the same powers as those exercised by the King of Prussia in the Northern Confederation.

3. Prussia shall be called upon to evacuate Mayence, which will receive a garrison from the Southern States. That part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse situated to the north of Mein will be detached from the Northern Confederation, to be included in that of the South.

4. Austria and the Southern States will together form a Customs Union, which will have power to enter into commercial treaties, on the one hand with France, and on the other with the Northern Confederation.

5. For the present, the question of the restoration of those first dispossessed (*des premiers dépossédés*) will not be raised.

6. In case Prussia refuses to carry out the Treaty of Prague in all its fullness, and to put an end to all conventions and arrangements in contradiction of this treaty, France and Austria will declare war against Prussia. After the defeat, Prussia will have to cede to France the coal-basin of Saarbrück, as well as the territory of Saarbrück, Saar-louis and Saarburg. The southern part of Silesia will be ceded to Austria. The population of the territories annexed by Prussia will be consulted by means of universal suffrage, and the result of the vote will be obligatory on Prussia, while France and Austria will compel this vote to be respected. In case the population of these territories pronounce in favor of the restoration of their former sovereigns, these last will have the right to enter into the Northern Confederation or not.

7. Prussia will be summoned, in like manner, to come to an understanding with Denmark in the space of three months as to the execution of article 5 of the Treaty of Prague. If this understanding be not carried out within the time limited, France and Austria will take in hand the settlement of the question, and will submit their decisions to a conference of the great Powers.

8. In the event, by no means probable, of the Southern States, or any of them, refusing to join in the formation of a Southern Confederation in the sense of the Treaty of Prague, the two allied Powers will address to them an ultimatum, the refusal of which will be followed by a declaration of war.

France and Austria reserve to themselves the power of making agreements as to eventual cessions of territory by any of the Southern States against whom war may have been so declared.

In the *Kolnische Zeitung* there is an article written by Dr. K. HUNDESHAGEN, Professor of Theology at the University of Bonn. He therein reveals to the world the author of the poem, "Die Wacht am Rhein," which is in the mouth of every German at the present time. The author is MAX SCHNECKENBURGER, who died in the year 1851. The poem was first produced in February, 1840, at Burgdurf, near Bern, by the author, who was an iron-founder, and it was set to music by G. MENDEL in 1842. It is now the favorite song of the German troops, and the Queen of Prussia has conferred the dignity of Poet Laureate on the author, by having a medal struck and sent to Gen. VON BITTENFIELD, that he might forward it to the author when discovered.

WAR LETTERS.

INVADED FRANCE.

Late Engagements—Napoleon III.—Imperial Hardships—Gen. Trochu and his Popularity—M. Thiers and the Defense of Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

The Atlantic cable has already done its duty in bearing to you the news of the serious engagements, lasting from the 14th until the 16th, that have occurred between the hostile armies around Metz. But some few explanations of the present position of the combatants will enable those who wish, with the aid of a good map of the seat of the campaign, to follow the strategical operations. It must be understood, in the first place, that the aim of Gen. BAZAINE was to prevent the junction of the two principal Prussian army corps—the Prussians, on the other hand, advancing, with the object of cutting off the retrograde movements of the French from Metz, thus placing themselves in front, as they hoped, of the disabled remnants of BAZAINE'S trained soldiers, and being enabled to march onward toward Chalons, where they anticipated an easy victory over the still unorganized and inexperienced battalions of new recruits there assembled. After the brilliant affair of Longeville, almost under the walls of Metz—about two miles and a half distant—on Sunday, the 14th, the Army of the Rhine, commanded by Marshal BAZAINE, continued its retreat toward Verdun. At about thirteen miles from Metz there is a fork from whence proceed two roads to Verdun, one of which passes through Doncourt and Etain, the other, taking a direction a little to the south, traverses the villages of Vionville and Saint-Mars-la-Tour. The point of intersection of these two roads is Gravellotte, a small place of about eight hundred inhabitants. Doncourt, Vionville and Gravellotte thus form a triangle, the summit of which is at the latter point. The movement of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was doubtless this: After the check at Longeville, during the day of the 15th and the nights of the 15th and 16th, he must have advanced by the woods of St. Rufin de Rozerieulles and of Genevaux (a little to the south of Gravellotte.) The French Army was already moving between Gravellotte and Doncourt. On the 16th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the French were already on the march, the attack by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES commenced in the rear and in the flank, between Gravellotte and Vionville, while Gen. STEINMETZ endeavored to cut off the road to Doncourt. The fight, at first partial, soon became general, and the field of battle occupied the space beeween the two roads, that is to say, between Vionville and Doncourt. This was the first affair of the 16th, and which was terminated by an incontestable victory, since the Prussians were repulsed, the French being left in possession of their positions. But after the retreat of the Prussians they rallied and again gave battle, this time at Gravellotte. The insufficiency of details and the brevity of the official dispatches do not show clearly whether this point was occupied by the Prussians or not. In the end, it remained in the hands of the French. On the 17th a series of engagements took place on a line ten or eleven miles in extent, from Briey (a small town situated in a north-westerly direction from Metz) to Mars la Tour. From these movements it is evident that the Prussians attach very great importance to cutting off the retreat of Marshal BAZAINE'S corps toward Chalons. The success of Marshal BAZAINE is by no means entirely decided, although the superiority of the French soldiers over the Prussians has been fairly demonstrated in the late engagements, where there was a much nearer approach to equality in numbers than in the first terrible battles. Marshal BAZAINE'S forces were still near Metz, according to the latest dispatches, and from Metz to Verdun there cannot be less than four days' march, each day of which must be accompanied by harrassing attacks from the enemy.

NAPOLEON III.

Now that I have given with as much precision as the meagre details which arrive from the Army of the Rhine will permit, an outline of the events which followed the abandonment of the citadel of Metz, it is time to pay some attention to the nominal commander-in-chief of the military forces by land and by sea of the French nation. I mean the modern Cæsar, NAPOLEON III. During the fierce battle of the 14th, (called variously the Battle of Borny and of Longeville. The Bonaparte family, consisting of the third NAPOLEON, his son and his cousins (JEROME NAPOLEON,) with a brilliant staff, were the guests of the Countess DUROSS, in the chateau of Monsieur DE HENOC, Deputy of the Meuse to the Corps Legislatif, near Longeville. Every half hour during the day an aid-de-camp brought news of the progress of the battle. During the evening, the intelligence that the Prussians had resumed the offensive was announced at the chateau, the final bulletin from Marshal BAZAINE being favorable as we all know. Nevertheless, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Emperor and Prince Imperial left Longeville on horseback, taking the lead in the retreat toward Gravellotte. From this latter place they proceeded in an open carriage on the northerly route to Verdun. Some explanation of this precipitate departure may be found in a report that the Prussians, perfectly well-informed with regard to the Imperial head-quarters, intended to send a force to surround the chateau and take its occupants prisoners. However this may be, the retreat of the Sovereign took very much the appearance of a flight. After a fatiguing day's journey, the Emperor and his son were indebted to the hospitality of a peasant for a night's lodging. The next day they took breakfast at Etain, at a restaurant, where, a few hours later, some Prussian officers ordered an afternoon's repast. Arriving at Verdun at the moment that the battle was decided in favor of Marshal BAZAINE'S forces—a victory of which he was still in ignorance—His Majesty received the Mayor and Sub-Prefect of the place, and endeavored to give them a little encouragement. The interview, however, was of short duration. His Majesty, taking the Prince Imperial by the hand, proceeded hurriedly to the railway station, and requested the station-master to get a train ready for him immediately. "Sire," replied that functionary, "that is not possible. I can only place a third-class car at your disposal." "I will be perfectly satisfied with that," said the Emperor. A locomotive was brought out and attached to the car, in which His Majesty and his son took their places upon the bare benches, refusing even the cushions of his carriage. Upon being asked if anything more could be done for him he replied, "Only give me a glass of wine." The station-master wiped the glass which he had just been using, and handed it to the Emperor, who accepted it with thanks. The little Prince, excessively fatigued, asked if he could wash his hand and face. The only resources at the disposal of the station-master were the same glass filled with water, and a pocket-handkerchief. A second locomotive was sent out on the road to secure the passage of the Imperial car, which reached Chalons in safety, since which epoch as little as possible is recounted of the sayings and doings of His Imperial Majesty, Invasion III. A rumor of his death reached Paris this morning, but is listened to without emotion. He is dead, as far as the French nation is concerned, for he can never regain the slightest influence over its destinies. His unpopularity at Chalons, the rendezvous of the Garde Mobile Nationale, composed in great part of young men of good families from Paris, has been unbounded and uncontrolled since the arrival of the first companies at the camp, where everything was unprepared for their reception, so much so that serious riots occurred, in which Marshal CANROBERT barely escaped being severely handled. Since order has been restored by a proper attention to the comforts of these young soldiers. Their chief delight is a theatre—constructed some years ago for the "regulars," who spend several months every year there—on the boards of which volunteer actors perform the favorite plays in vogue in Paris. One of the divertissements of these dramatic representations is the prologue and epilogue, which are always the same, but which are repeated every evening with frantic applause. Three of the actors, sustained by a chorus, come out, one of whom advances and says: "Ladies and gentlemen," (the "ladies" being for form's sake, none of the fair sex being present on any occasion,) "Vive l'Empereur!" The chorus responds with a word—and here my modest pen is forced to resort to a circumlocution to make known the force of the expression employed—a word immortalized by VICTOR HUGO in his picture of Waterloo in *Les Misérables*—the word of Gen. CAMBRONNE to the Prussians to show his immense contempt for them. When the storm of approval at the application of this forbidden term has subsided, a second actor steps out and says, "Ladies and gentlemen, vive l'Emperatrice!" the chorus again shouting ——, with the same success. The third actor's part consists in a cry of "Vive le Prince Imperial," with the same accompaniment—a thoroughly Gallic demonstration, which could never be imagined out of France. It is doubtless due to this undisguised hostility that, as soon as the Emperor reached Chalons, the Garde Mobile was ordered up to Paris, where fifteen of its battalions are now encamped on the plain of St. Maur, in the Bois de Vincennes.

GEN. TROCHU.

The newly appointed Governor of Paris, Gen. TROCHU, is very much liked by the *Moblos*, as they are entitled in Parisian slang, and they will probably prove an effective force under his orders. In addition to these undisciplined troops, Paris is now arming and preparing for the maintenance of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand men within the walls of the fortifications; eighty thousand of these men belong to the Garde Nationale, (*Sedentaire*, as it is designated to distinguish it from the *Mobile*,) thirty thousand regular troops in the forts, nine thousand Customs guards, eighteen thousand Chasseurs, keepers of the forests, eight thousand five hundred marine infantry, and three thousand of these latter yet to arrive. No account is taken in this enumeration of the "*Pompiers*" from the provinces, which form a decided feature in Paris just now. The "*Pompier*" of Paris is a member of a military Fire Brigade, and prides himself on his irreproachable "get-up," no matter what may be the exigencies of his "fearful trade"—one that exposes him constantly to more real perils than your soldiers may meet in twenty campaigns. His "cousins" from the country are a ludicrous contrast to him, with his "martinet" superiority of costume. Bronzed, resolute faces they have, nevertheless, and although the "gamin" of Paris is probably irreverent, he deprives himself of the luxury of a laugh at the expense of the antiquated uniforms, queer wondering looks and bewildered inquiries of these, their defenders, who have left their villages and farm-houses at the first intimation that they could serve their country. They are a very droll variety—in this Paris of all varieties—unknown hertofore except in the print-shop windows, where they have always passed for caricatures of a most exaggerated sort. Their number is about four thousand, and they are quartered in the Invalides and in the several Imperial Lyceés, from which, it being vacation time, the scholars are absent. The Ministry of the Interior takes the charge of this band of citizen soldiers. Their pay is five francs a day for the officers, three francs for the petty officers, and two francs for the soldiers. This is far more liberal than the pay of the regular soldiers. Another word about Gen. TROCHU. He has been selected for the difficult post he now occupies because Paris feels the necessity of a man of action—a great organizer—at this crisis. Gen. SOUMAIN is nearly as old as his predecessor, Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and Marshal CANROBERT has none of the elements of popularity essential in obtaining an influence over the masses of diverse troops he would have under his orders within the walls of the capital. The Marshal is therefore reported as having preferred to serve in a subordinate capacity in the battle-field, and is now with the Army of the Rhine, after having signally failed in his attempt at bringing the *Moblos* into a state of subordination at Chalons. Gen. TROCHU is reported to unite in his person the qualities demanded for the affairs—both military and civil—to which his attention must be called during this trying period. A clear intelligence and a will of iron are ascribed to him, at the some time that he is full of impetuosity and activity. There will be no delays therefore, in pushing forward the preparations for the defense of the city, and no hesitation in dealing with irregularities among the citizens, as the General is known for an uncompromising sense of honor, although from his temperament he may occasionally commit mistakes, they can never be irreparable ones, and the greatest confidence is felt in him. As Governor of Paris, the General's head-quarters are at the Palace of the Elysée, the residence of the Prince President, LOUIS NAPOLEON, from 1848 until 1852. It may be the choice of this palace for the Governor's use which has given rise to the report of the Emperor's death. The aspect of affairs seems to point very clearly to a military Dictatorship as the next form of Government, or rather as a substitute for a Government until something can be decided upon. Both Republicans and Orleanists hesitate to take the responsibility of succeeding to the Empire, which leaves behind it so much that is inextricable, that the risks and perils will be immense. Those who have aided in bringing the country to this pass are dismayed, but unrepentant. The Duke DE PERSIGNY is preparing to share the opulent exile surely destined for his Imperial friends. The Duke DE GRAMMONT is trying to make a bargain with the Government in the sale of his handsome furniture at the late Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and M. EMILE OLLIVIER is reported as en route for Italy. M. EMILE OLLIVIER, no longer Minister, is still a Deputy, and his "flitting" is regarded as a most shameful desertion of a responsible post. It has been reported for some days that it was intended to call M. OLLIVIER to an account for the false news which created such excitement at the Bourse, and as it is well understood that it will be impossible to discover the "spy" reported to have been arrested as the author of the hoax, it is likely that M. EMILE OLLIVIER, with NAPOLEON III., considered that "the better part of valor is discretion."

"FRITZ."

Owing to the disastrous results to the Prussians in the late engagements, discord reigns in the Prussian camp. The Prince Royal of Prussia—the "FRITZ" mentioned in King WILLIAM'S dispatches—is at open war with the Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, his cousin. FRITZ is in command rather by right of birth than by right of conquests, and is accompanied during his campaign by a military mentor, whose duty it is to prevent fatal mistakes. This precaution, it ap pears, has proved insufficient. FRITZ is endowed with a large share of vanity, and is very headstrong, so that all the remonstrances of his advisers could not prevent him from taking upon himself the initiative in the late onward movement of the army.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is, on the contrary, a distinguished commander—a veritable strategist of the first order. He, therefore, complained bitterly of the ill-advised attempt of the Prince Royal to change his positions, and accuses him of having compromised the success of the whole campaign by his absurd desire of reserving for himself alone the glory of having beaten the French Army. King WILLIAM is very much disturbed by these dissensions, and finds it difficult to decide between his son and his cousin, the latter one of his best Generals. The quarrel is likely to result in one or other of the parties resigning the command of his corps of the army.

EFFECT OF RECENT BATTLES.

Past and Present—Morale of the French Army—Causes of the Struggle—The People and "The Grace of God"—Review of the Fighting—The Position of the French Army—A Victory for Both Armies—Results of the Latest Struggle.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VERDUN, France,
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1870.

The grandfather of NAPOLEON III. lost his head for not defending Wissembourg properly. This time the axe promises to strike a little higher and lop off the crown of the man who has the daring to suppose that "what's in a name" can carry his eagles into the teeth of Fate. But the Rhine frontier is classic ground for the executioner—CUSTINE, in 1792, had not the military genius to whip the combined armies of Prussia and Austria, and was therefore recalled, condemned and executed; a very good way to make Generals, as witness the results: In 1793 the Duke of BRUNSWICK was threatening to pour his victorious army down the western slope of the Vosges. Landau was invested, Strasbourg felt the shock of WURMSER's guns, and France then, as now, was drunk with rage at the boldness of her enemies. Then the old, worn-out men, with brains befogged by courtier life, were thrust aside to give place for the young and energetic HOCHE, who drove back the invaders, swept down in a Winter campaign on the veterans of WURMSER, whose right wing he destroyed, near Woerth, and then awaited the coming of Spring in the Palatinate.

THE FUTURE.

Give the French troops a General, and the German tide may yet be turned back; but here there is nothing but confusion, no head, no brains, no Quartermaster Department, no Commissariat—the brave army around me feed on the enemy's fire. Where is there a General to bind together these magnificent elements, and turn back the storm? Talk of troops. France has more than sufficient in the field if she could only use them. I must tell you that from bad management they are beginning to be in each other's way. Perhaps you expect a letter that will evolve some system out of all this confusion. I fear you ask for too much. A man in line of battle where there is no line, a man with an army that is not an army, a man with a desire to describe a plan of campaign where no plan exists, is not in an enviable position; without mentioning the fact that it is not a comfortable thing to contemplate the chances of having your materials and notes sent to the archives of the War Department—so called—and yourself placed on the retired list.

FRANCE NOT READY.

The great cry is on all sides, by the officers whom I meet and the journals that reach me, that France was not ready for war. French officers did not talk so four weeks ago. My own opinion is that France thoroughly believed that she was ready for war, and that her leaders had, at that time, a good knowledge of her resources. The trouble was, really, that no one took the slightest pains to ascertain how much force might be met upon the borders of Rhineland when the eagles of France dashed over them. From what I have seen I do not believe that the German is a better soldier than the Frenchman. He has not thus far, in this campaign, proved himself such. That he has been better directed there is not the slightest doubt. The great mistake made by the French was advancing with a dash to the frontier, and then stopping there without crossing. With such vast bodies of men in hand, there is no doubt that victory follows the banners of the most active. Even inferior talent can win under such circumstances, if it keep incessantly on the offensive, massing and throwing its battalions on different points of the enemy's lines. I believe, thus far, that the Germans owe less to their own generalship than to French stupidity in permitting them to take the initiative. They have been able, since Wissembourg, to carry forward a general plan of campaign, simply because BAZAINE, in front of Metz, has steadily refused to break in upon it and spoil it. As yet, the French have not made a single offensive movement, unless the weak theatrical display at Saarbrück may be called offensive. After Wissembourg and Woerth I called attention to the position of the French Army, relative to that of the Germans, and that the only salvation for BAZAINE was to make a forward movement with his untouched troops. Even had he been repulsed, it would have given him less loss of men than he has since sustained; and would have given his troops that spirit they now so sorely need to sustain them.

DISPIRITED SOLDIERS.

I never saw troops more dispirited than are those of the French Army today. Not that confidence is lost in individual prowess, but they have been sadly taught, since Aug. 6, that individual prowess is valueless in the contest, where it is not well directed. I have no hesitation in saying, that, give the French troops a General in whom they can have confidence, and they will carry the standards of France back to the Rhine, even against the armies which have won such a series of battles within the last two weeks.

THE ARMIES' ARMS.

The arms used by the respective armies are the subject of much conversation among the men and officers. Two weeks since the *mitrailleuse* was to sweep away the Prussians *en masse.* We now hear but very little of it, although there is no doubt that it is a very valuable arm if the enemy will stand still and allow you to shoot at him. It is light, easy of transportation, very destructive where it can be well brought into play, and has many merits; but for all classes of work in a campaign, I doubt if it can equal a light Napoleon gun or a ten-pound field-piece. In an open country I should prefer the latter, but in a mountainous district, for the defense of defiles, or for mountain campaigning, I believe the *mitrailleuse*, or some modification of it, is destined to become of exceeding value.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

In glancing at the causes of the present war, it is perhaps advisable to let the world know that the garden interview between King WILLIAM and the French Minister BENEDETTI, has not been fully detailed. It was well, upon the surface, to give it some coloring of dignity, but the truth is that when the French Ambassador approached the King to press him for an answer to the Emperor's demand for some assurance that Prussia would not permit the future acceptance of the Spanish crown by Prince HOHENZOLLERN, the King was so far under the influence of wine that he scarcely knew what he answered. He launched out into a tirade against the Emperor NAPOLEON, and included the Empress EUGENIE in the sweep of his tongue, applying such epithets and vile language to both as would not look well in print. You may here find some cause for the hot haste with which the Emperor declared war. This fact I know direct from the Ollivier Cabinet.

THE OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

France is certainly making glorious efforts to change the fortunes of war. The popular opinion is that the German Armies will march into Paris. I doubt if the world witnesses this. There are many battles to be fought before such a thing becomes possible. Every mile into France costs a torrent of German blood, every mile increases the difficulty of the advance, while it concentrates the French forces and makes the defense a firmer one. Chalons and its plains, which, fourteen centuries ago, saw the slaughter of 300,000 men in the terrible defeat of ATTILA by the Romans, is again promised with a shock of arms such as only comes once in many ages.

THE REAL FOES.

In the mean time the Emperor and King WILLIAM amuse themselves in trying to persuade the world that the war is not waged against the people on either side—NAPOLEON wages war against the ambition of the Prussian ruler, and King WILLIAM retorts that his efforts are against the French Emperor, not France. It would be amusing, were it not so serious to both nations. It appears that it has become fashionable, of late, never to make war against a nation: England, France and Spain declared war, not against Mexico, but against her President; Brazil and her allies declared war, not against Paraguay, but against President LOPEZ, and now it appears some 75,000,000 of people are exhausting their resources and pouring out their blood in a matter which both Emperor and King declare to be a private quarrel. To this has European civilization arrived. On the part of France, they are already beginning to realize it, and the French Emperor is today almost a nonentity. When M. OLLIVIER commenced reading a document the other day, to the Corps Legislatif, it opened as usual: "NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the will of the French people." "It is too audacious!" shouted JULES FAVRE, amid the acclamations of the "Left and Left Centre." While I now write the Emperor is completely set aside by France. It is worse than a direct overthrow to him, for France appears to almost deny his existence. It is a terrible dethronement by intellectual, not by physical, force. I know of no similar instance in history where a nation has so quickly, so quietly, and so completely ignored the "Grace of God."

GERMANY'S HOPES.

Germany, while battling against France, laughs at the promised results, which are greater than King WILLIAM imagines. In the splendid consolidation of the great Germanic divisions, the King is only laying the foundation for the coming Republic. The Germans are a very sensible people and realize all this. Numbers of their best men have told me that it is given to the King to prepare the way; that they only recognize the monarchy as necessary for the time. The King's master card, BISMARCK, a most thorough King-worshiper, is not liked by any liberal-minded German. Germany tolerates him because he is useful for the present. A friend of mine once asked Count CAVOUR how long he expected his official life would last as Premier. "About as long as that of a London cab-horse, which I believe is three years," was his reply. BISMARCK has been produced because he fitted into the wants of the times, and being strong, endures a much longer period.

RUMORS.

Rumor upon rumor and facts upon facts crowd in upon me. I had to write the above yesterday to get my pen into play and cool down, for how to pick the truth out of all the French reports and see how matters stand, is at least difficult. The blows dealt and boldly met by the brave French soldiers have come so thick and fast that I do not know where to commence.

THE FIGHTING.

On the 4th inst., the Crown Prince of Prussia, in a desperate battle, forced the French from Wissembourg. Two days after came the heroic effort of Marshal MCMAHON to defend himself at Woerth. Almost simultaneously came the attack of STEINMETZ on the heights of Saarbrücken, and followed by the battle of Forbach, where FROSSARD did all that a man could do against the desperate energy of the German troops. Then came the surprise front of Metz—four surprises and four great battles—splendid lessons for the French, which, I can assure you, they will profit by if the German commanders give them time to collect their forces. The battle of Woerth must pass into history as one of the most desperate encounters of modern times. MCMAHON is worthy of being classed with the Marshals of the First Empire. When Marshal NEY was the last man to pass into the gates of Wilna, on the disastrous retreat from Moscow, he was so battle-worn that they asked him who he was. "The rear guard of the Grand Army," was his reply. MCMAHON, on the 8th inst., could have said, almost with truth, "I am the First *corps d'armée.*" His defense had been prolonged and desperate. With about fifty thousand men he held his range of hill-slopes, for twelve hours, against over one hundred thousand of the best troops of Germany, and repulsed them in all their assaults until half his force was *hors de combat.* When DOUAY's Division was surprised and almost entirely cut to pieces near Wissembourg, MCMAHON moved the infantry divisions of DUCROT, RAOULT and SARTIGUES, and the two remaining divisions of DUHESME's cavalry along the eastern line of the Vosges and facing the forests of Haguenaw. At this point the valley is about ten or twelve miles wide, between the ridge of the Vosges and the Rhine, according to the best description I have been able to obtain. Unable to prevent the advance of the Crown Prince, MCMAHON thought to keep up his connections with the main army on the left, toward Bitsche, and at the same time cover the Strasbourg and Paris road front of Saverne. Facing him, between Haguenau and Bitsche, was the splendid force of the Crown Prince, much of it hid in the woods. The first fierce dash was made on the Prussian left wing, but their columns were too heavy to be turned. Still, the French gained ground and pushed forward about a mile and a half toward Froschweiler from Reichshofen. The struggle now became terrific, and MCMAHON was forced to pour in every regiment to maintain his ground. Then the Crown Prince brought up his reserves, and division after division was hurled against the French, who, with desperate tenacity, clung to the ground they had taken from the Germans. Although the artillery of the French was handled with rare skill, the enemy brought an overpowering force against it, and by a concentrated fire from a great number of guns, disabled or dismantled most of the pieces. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon the French began to give way. They were running short of ammunition. Finally all hope of holding to the position was lost, and the army broke in disorder. But few of the regiments kept their organization—they were so cut to pieces, their losses were so terrible, that they were without officers to direct them. MCMAHON had stood the brunt for twelve hours against this overwhelming force. If he did not gain the field or hold his ground, it was no fault of his. It was the Commander-in-Chief of the entire French Army who lost the battle of Woerth. Both France and Germany should give thanks to MCMAHON—France for his upholding her military fame and honor against such fearful odds, and Germany that he has made it glorious for one hundred thousand Germans to overthrow fifty thousand Frenchmen.

RETREAT.

The retreat from Woerth came during the night. The remnants of the splendid First Corps were finally gathered at Saverne, only to find that they were to breathe for a moment and sullenly retire toward Nancy. During all this retreat MCMAHON has been left almost entirely to his own resources. His starving troops, whose hardships he has freely shared, have toiled backward toward the heart of France, turning now and then to confront a tireless foe, ever pressing close upon their heels. For two or three days there was scarcely no connection with the main body of the French Army to the north-west, which had been crouching under the shadow of Metz, and watching the finest army corps of France as it was ground to pieces at Woerth. Such generalship—such suicidal generalship—has never had its match in history. It reminds one of the days of the Aulic Council. The misery is that it still continues. So rapid has been the pursuit on the part of the Crown Prince, that on Saturday, the 13th, his advance was at Vigneulles, ten miles from the Meuse, about half-way between Verdun and Commercy, which the Prussians have also occupied. With the greatest difficulty the remnant of MCMAHON's corps has reached Chalons. Perhaps 15,000 to 20,000, all told, have come in by different roads. But all there is left of that magnificent body which ten days ago was looking upon the frontier of Germany. It is a completely disorganized mass of horse, foot and artillery. But twenty-four hours more will find it in better shape, and three days' rest will give it vigor to undertake the revenging of Woerth and Wissembourg.

A BLOW FOR THE CENTRE.

But they are manufacturing history here faster than any one man can write it, except at great strokes. While I am giving a few details of what has occurred on the right, the centre catches a blow from STEINMETZ. Saarbrücken heights are stormed and Forbach fought. Here FROSSARD had posted himself upon two hills, with a narrow intervening valley. It cost the Germans five thousand killed and wounded to carry the position and drive FROSSARD's corps toward St. Avold. The French lost no less, for they gave back blow for blow, and every dead Frenchman had his mate in a dead German. FROSSARD's left flank was turned, the railway line to Metz was occupied by the German right, and FROSSARD, with his entire Second Corps, forced to the south and south-east, and obliged to retreat over rough roads to St. Avold. This point he reached by rapid marches, but with the loss of much baggage, many prisoners and considerable material of war; for the Germans followed close in his rear along the line of railway over the main carriage road that leads from Forbach to St. Avold. Here Marshal LEBŒUF disappeared as the military genius of the French Army, and BAZAINE came to the front to try his hand. No doubt it was a difficult position to assume, and one where the chances were great for the loss rather than the gain of honors. As I said in my last, I do not believe in BAZAINE's military genius. That he has some good fighting qualities there is no doubt, but something else is required here.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH.

Let me sketch the position of the French Army, as I understood it to be Sunday, the 14th, with all Europe watching with bated breath to see if France could turn back the terrible stroke of Germany, and permit Paris to celebrate one more fête Napoleon. The main French force lay in a semi-circle in front of Metz, facing westward. They had a large detachment of DECAN's corps thrown about four and a half miles to the front of Metz, at Pange, on the little River Nied, which flows to the north-east to the Saar. A part of the heavy baggage trains had already, the day previous, been sent across the Moselle by the bridges, under cover of the guns of Metz, on the road to Verdun, and BAZAINE was only holding his troops at Metz, until he could effect a retreat in light order. The German Armies of the Saar and of the Rhine were, however, determined to prevent BAZAINE from retreating on Verdun, and, joining his forces with the new levies of France, form a formidable line of defense along the valley of the Meuse, between Verdun and Commercy. STEINMETZ on Sunday again opened the ball, and pressed forward his skirmish line upon the outposts of the great French detachment thrown forward at Pange. He desired to prevent them from crossing the Nied on their pontoons, and joining the main body to the rear. So hot became the fight that, to save this advance force, BAZAINE was obliged to bring forward a large part of L'ADMIRAULT's corps, which brought on a fierce engagement that opened about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until nearly dark. The result was that after several repulses of the Germans, the French troops were finally forced back to the protection of the small works to the east of Metz. The losses were very heavy on both sides, but I am unable to learn how many were killed or wounded.

LATEST—AUG. 17.

Since writing the above we have had wild work going on at the front. I detail it to you as it came to me, commencing where I left off on the 15th inst. Upon the forcing back on Sunday, the 14th inst., of the whole French Army to the protection of the guns of Metz, the Army of the Saar, consisting of the Seventh (Westphalian) and the Eighth (Rhenish) Corps, with the Brandenburg division of cavalry deployed to the right and left from their massed position front of Metz, the cavalry taking the extreme right and stretching its outposts almost to Thionville, on the north. This army, under STEINMETZ, numbers over 70,000 men of all arms, and has 180 pieces of cannon. In the meantime Prince FREDERICK CHARLES was deploying his magnificent Army of the Rhine to the left—hurrying horse and foot for Pont-à-Mousson, about ten miles above Metz, on the Moselle, to cross and cut off BAZAINE's retreat toward Verdun. Prince CHARLES probably has under him 200,000 men, the First East Prussian, Second Pomeranian, Third Brandenburg, Fourth Magdeburg and Thuringian, Ninth Schleswig-Holstein, Tenth Hanoverian and Twelfth Saxon Corps, and a few small divisions of infantry, five cavalry divisions, and 110 batteries with 660 guns. The German movements have been so well-timed that on the same day—the 14th—a large detachment from the Army of the Crown Prince made its appearance in front of the old fourth-class fortification Toul, commanding the railway track between Nancy and Commercy, and demanded its surrender, which was, of course, refused. Sunday night and Monday morning, the 15th inst., therefore, found the Prussians in motion, but occupying a semi-circle, with its concave side to the westward, STEINMETZ on the right and facing Metz, with his pickets almost at Thionville, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES in the centre, and the Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM on the left, stretching across the Nancy and Paris Railway at Toul, with his cavalry outposts thrown forward to Commercy. Under the Crown Prince there are perhaps 150,000 men, including the Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops, the Sixth Cavalry Division, the Eleventh Hesse and Nassau Corps, the Sixth Silesian, the Fifth Posen and the splendid corps of the Guards, also between 400 and 500 field pieces.

THE FRENCH.

Opposed to this vast army, the French had the Army of the Rhine, under BAZAINE, at Metz, consisting of about 180,000 men and some six hundred field pieces, and the reserves and new recruits at Chalons, consisting of one hundred thousand of the Garde Mobile and the various troops from Africa and other sections, hurried forward to swell the ranks and meet the force of MCMAHON, retreating westward.

BAZAINE'S RETREAT.

Monday, the 15th, BAZAINE commenced his retreat in earnest. He had given the Germans such desperate repulses the previous day, that it was thought that but slight obstacles could be opposed to his retiring on Verdun. The main force took the southern and direct high road, but nearly sixty thousand men were pushed along the northern road, which branches off from the main one at a point almost within reach of the heavy guns of Metz, and, by a somewhat longer route, reaches Verdun via Etain. All day Monday, however, these two roads had been scoured by the German Uhlans, who had, in small detachments, frequent encounters with the Second Chasseurs d'Afrique, the latter always clearing the roads of the former. Monday, also, Prince FREDERICK-CHARLES had succeeded in massing a large body of his troops to the southwest of Metz, on the left of the Moselle, having been engaged all of Sunday night in crossing his battalions over the Pont-à-Mousson bridge. Monday evening the main bulk of his army occupied a line facing northward, on the south side of the main road from Metz to Verdun, and ready for a dash on the retreating force of BAZAINE, who was thus brought to a stand and forced to give battle. The force of STEINMETZ, or a large part of it at least, had in the meantime crossed the Moselle, at a point about two-thirds the distance from Metz to Thionville, north. It was headed by the Brandenburg division of cavalry, that came down with a dash, and, without waiting for their supports, forced the divisions of the French Army on the northern road to give battle at Doncourt. BAZAINE's Army, therefore, of some 180,000 men, were brought to a stand between Mars la Tour, on the main road and Doncourt on the Metz and Etain road. FROSSARD found himself engaged at Doncourt with the same troops that he had fought so tenaciously at Forbach. It would appear that Prince CHARLES awaited on the south until the guns of the Prussian divisions on the north assured him that the right wing of the French Army was well engaged; for the attack on the main road did not commence until 9 o'clock in the morning of the 16th. Every available regiment appears to have been engaged on each side. The French, however, fought with desperation, for they all recognized that the effort was one on which hung the fate of France. They rolled back every charge of the Germans, and on all sides repulsed them. So far as a field victory goes without calculating the great general object of the battle the French troops were gloriously victorious, and when it closed at twilight in the evening, the sturdy defenders of France occupied the field of battle. The German Army had, however, obtained its object, which was to stop the retreat of BAZAINE; and, in this view, and its probable subsequent advantages to the Germans, it may be considered the greatest victory they have won up to this time.

RESULTS.

The results of this battle of the 16th will probably be that BAZAINE will be forced within the lines of Metz. Here he will find it difficult to feed such a large army. I do not believe, however, that the position is so extremely critical for France as it might appear at first sight. It is no easy matter to invest Metz, with such an enormous army as the French have there; for this army, per force compact, will not fail to deal perhaps some fatal blows to an enemy who is obliged to run his lines of investment over a long distance, and have them cut by a river. It is probable, however, that no investment of the city can take place under the present circumstances, but that BAZAINE will make many efforts to break through the line of his enemies.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Meanwhile, the Crown Prince is closing on Chalons. The *débris* of MCMAHON's corps probably reached there on the 15th. A desperate battle will be given there, and it should be at the earliest moment, with the hope that victory may relieve the Army of the Rhine. The position is a difficult one for France, but we want a General. There is enough of all else to roll back the German to his frontier.

PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM.

Before closing this letter I wish to comment on one feature of this war, as yet unmentioned, so far as I know. France is the sword-arm of Catholic Europe—of the Catholic world. Germany is the birth-place of Protestantism. A consolidated Protestant nationality in the centre of Europe is a thing that throws a shadow over the power of the Catholic Church militant. France is linked most thoroughly by tradition and action to the Vatican, and has ever done her utmost to weaken Protestantism by war in all parts of the world, even to the undertaking of her great Mexican crusade in behalf of the Mexican clergy, who were driven to the wall by liberal ideas in 1862. Throughout Germany the Catholic priests are preaching down this war, and doing their utmost to prevent its continuance, and now I see that the Pope is the first to beg Germany to desist and save his French sword-arm, which he relies upon even more than upon his last great supposed spiritual victory at the Ecumenical Council.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

A Convocation of Deputies—The Liberals—Gen. Prim's Position—The Republican Party—Matters in Andalusia—Disorderly Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1870.

The sub-commission of the Cortes charged with the duty of making a report upon the question of an immediate convocation of the Deputies called for by certain constituents, has brought its labors to a close. It has purely and simply rejected the petition, but at the same time thought it advisable that they should be convoked under a notice of twenty-four hours, should the Government consider it necessary to do so.

THE LIBERALS.

The Liberals of the Union who, with the Republicans demanded the convocation of the Cortes, have declared through M. RIOS ROSAS, that they had broken with the Government from the time they learned that it refused the convocation of the Cortes. M. RIOS ROZAS has added that he would combat the Ministry who seemed to forget that they were beneath the Cortes, since it was that body which elected them, and that the country would no longer tolerate the kind of unintelligible military dictatorship which had weighed it down for the last twenty months, and disregarded the economical revolution which had been so greatly desired by everybody. M. MARTOS, Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leader of the Democratic Party, rose and declared at the meeting that took place with closed doors at the Cortes, in the third room, that up to that day he had been a Monarchist, but that he and his friends would very soon pass, with their arms and baggage, into the camp of the Republicans, if the Monarchists persisted in their immoderate desire of bringing about a dynastic change by force. M. RIVERO, M. MORET and M. ECHEGARAY, three Ministers, declared at the last meeting of the Council that if an inclination was shown to favor the candidature of Prince ALPHONSE DE BOURBON, they would join the Republicans, as such a step would be a denial of the revolution of September, and the cause of a civil war in Spain.

GENERAL PRIM'S POSITION.

It is no secret to any one now in Madrid that Gen. PRIM, in the presence of the events which are occurring upon the banks of the Rhine is very undecided as to whether to remain a Monarchist or Republican. Some expressions of regret have escaped from him that the Republicans should have arisen against himself and the Cortes at Saragossa, Valentia, Barcelona, Malaga and St. Marie. The three Ministers above mentioned do not conceal from their friends the fact that they are afraid PRIM has turned his attention to the candidature of Prince ALPHONSE of Bourbon, concerning whom he has already sent a confidential ambassador to his mother and grandmother. The discontent of the partisans of the Revolution of September is very great, for they are fully aware that the coming of the Prince ALPHONSE of Bourbon would be the signal of a deplorable reaction, similar to the one that followed the unfortunate epoch of 1823, of painful recollections to all Spaniards.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republicans of Madrid are in daily communication with those of Paris. Every precaution is taken to prevent Gen. PRIM from effecting to his own profit a *coup d' etat* in acting in unison with the Regent; and consider it certain that if Paris should proclaim a Republic, Madrid would do likewise, notwithstanding all that could do and say the present Government and the eighty thousand soldiers it could dispose of. The representatives of the Republican Party in all the provinces have written to the Republican Directory at Madrid to the effect that they have well organized all their forces, and that at the first signal they will be ready to take up arms. Gen. PRIM and the Regent have also taken their precautions. Both parties are waiting for news from Paris with great anxiety, for by it they will regulate their conduct.

MATTERS IN ANDALUSIA.

In the towns of Andalusia the social position of affairs is becoming worse and worse. The Prefect of Seville has sent to all the Mayors of his Department a circular, in which he requests them to beg all rich people not to go abroad after sun-set, for they would be in great danger of being taken by the bandits in the mountains, in spite of the hunt that has been lately made after them. The woods that skirt the banks of the Guadalquiver are pointed out as a retreat where these villains conceal themselves. The Prefect has ordered the *gendarmerie* to search these woods with the greatest care, and seize hold of every individual who is suspected or pointed out by the Police.

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS.

In several towns of Aragon and Valentia the people have refused to pay their taxes. The Police interfered, and were fired upon. They returned the fire. There were several killed and wounded on both sides. Cries of "Long live the Republic," were heard last night in the streets of Toledo, and "Down with Gen. PRIM and the Government." The Regent has been informed of it, and has returned with his family in great haste to Madrid, with the whole of his staff. He will not go back to La Granja. The five hundred men who were appointed a guard to the Regent in that royal residence have been ordered to come back to Madrid. He has perceived with great regret the division that has broken out among the Ministers. Will he be sufficiently persuasive to prevent it?

THE LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Arrival of the Inauguration Excursion at Duluth—The City and Its Surroundings—Its Present Appearance and Its Future Glory—Revolution in the Carrying Trade of the North-West.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

My last letter gave particulars of our progress from the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, up Lake Superior, to this point, where we remain until the formal opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads, and the fêtes, rejoicings and other ceremonials shall have taken place. Meanwhile, our time has been fully occupied by a series of short excursions to the various points of interest in our immediate vicinity. Approaching Duluth from the east the city is seen laid out on a gentle slope, undulating upward to the wooded heights, which forms a most characteristic picturesque background. To the extreme left is Rice's Point, on which are located the Railroad Company's machine-shops. Immediately opposite this is Conner's Point, or Wisconsin. Between these points the St. Louis empties itself into Duluth and Superior Bays—the former immediately south of Duluth, and the latter north of Superior. The river and lake together have thrown up Minnesota Point, a narrow scythe-shaped strip of land, which stretches nearly across the head of the lake, some seven miles in length, and behind which lie the bays. This point forms a natural breakwater, and is composed of gravel and sand. On the upper portion of it is situated the old town of Duluth, divided into Upper and Lower Duluth. Here dwells, "Lo! the poor Indian," with his squaw and papoose—together with many other "low" Indians—and a filthy and squalid crowd they are. A Government light-house stands at the extreme end of this point. The "Entry," a narrow channel, only six hundred feet in width, is the only passage, at present, from and to the bays. A canal through the upper part of the point is soon to be finished. Nearly opposite the "Entry" is Superior City. As we head for the wharf, the railroad docks and freight depot are discernible, together with the new elevator erected by Mr. NEWCOMBE, of Boston, and which is a perfect marvel of completeness, convenience and ingenuity. A large breakwater, for which a Government appropriation will be obtained, is being built about a mile from Minnesota Point, on the north shore of the lake. When this is completed and the bayou dredged, Duluth will have a dockage front of twenty miles, capable of accommodating the vast shipping that will seek its port. Nature undoubtedly intended Duluth for a great city. Situated at the head of a vast chain of lakes, the terminus of 1,600 miles of navigation westward, and of 1,700 miles of overland travel eastward—almost midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—Duluth is the only gateway of the commerce of the North-west, embracing a productive region of nearly 2,000,000 square miles.

THE CARRYING TRADE OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad inaugurates a complete revolution in the carrying-trade of the North-west. Hitherto the products of Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Iowa have been forwarded to Chicago, involving some five hundred miles of railroad transit. Now Chicago is no nearer Buffalo than Duluth, while Duluth is only 155 miles from St. Paul, the present railroad centre of the North-west. The new lake route gathers to itself and ships this profitable freight, at a saving to the producer, it is estimated, of $2,500,000 on the surplus wheat of Minnesota for a single year alone, or at a saving to the Eastern consumer of fully a dollar on every barrel of flour. Adding to this amount the saving effected on the other crops of the above-named States, and, taking into consideration the increase resulting from our present advance in material resources, it must be conceded that Duluth now occupies an economic relation to trade that must inevitably and at once make it the grain market of the West. But when to this freight is added the crop of the Red River Country and beyond, embracing 600,000 square miles of the most fertile part of the continent, with a future population of some 20,000,000, producing for export, at a low estimate, say 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, all of which must come for shipment to Duluth, the future irresistibly points its destiny as the great wheat market of the world. Important as the grain trade is, it is but a part of the business situation. The fixing upon of Duluth as the lake terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, brings the Pacific Ocean practically nearer by 770 miles, and the Asiatic trade nearer to us by 1,500 miles than to Chicago; and in this connection it may be as well for me to mention that the fixing of Duluth as the Northern Pacific Railroad lake terminus is an accomplished fact. Rumors of the contrary are rife, and it has been reported that the present arrangement is only a temporary one; but such is not the case. The matter is settled, fixed, and cannot be undone. This I have from the very highest possible authority—namely, those who have found the $20,000,000 of money for the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE FUTURE OF DULUTH.

The future of Duluth is settled beyond a doubt. Montana, Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon will also pour their vast mineral and agricultural wealth into her lap, receiving in exchange the produce of the far East. The early and assured completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with its lake terminus now guaranteed at Duluth, will build up a city of itself—gathering, as it does, the trade of an empire. The lumber trade of this region, of incalculable value, will also be a source of prosperity for years to come; and with the water-power at the Dalles, on St. Louis River, near the city, equal to nearly 300,000 horse-power, must grow up *nulli secundus* in the United States. The north shore of the great lake, so rich in silver, copper and iron, will contribute also to the wealth of Duluth; its development will soon build up rolling-mills, foundries and manufactories of all kinds. The fish trade, too, second only to that of New-England, must grow in value and importance every year. The vast slate quarries, also, at the Dalles, now being developed, must create a heavy trade, being the only slate market West of Pennsylvania.

THE CITY AT PRESENT.

The population of the city is nearly four thousand. There are two beautiful churches, the Presbyterian and Episcopal; and two more, the Methodist and Catholic, are now being built. All are supplied with pastors. The Baptists and Scandinavian Lutherans have church organizations, and will shortly build houses of worship. There are also Sabbath-schools, and a Young Men's Christian Association, all of which are doing a good work. A public reading-room and library have been maintained since last Winter. Regular lectures are given before the Association. There are in the city two public and several private schools, as well as a young ladies' seminary, all of which are well attended. Duluth also boasts of two newspapers, the *Tribune* and the *Minnesotian*, the former edited by Col. TWITCHELL, and the latter by Dr. FOSTER. Both of these are courteous and polished gentlemen. There are also a daily mail and express, telegraph office, United States Land Office, a bank, and other accessories of an important and fast-developing city. The growth of Duluth is something unparalleled. Fourteen short months ago the population did not exceed two hundred. Now, as already stated, it is about four thousand. Last May (1869) there was not a house where one could procure refreshments of any kind; now there are no fewer than five hotels—one first-class, two second, and two third-class houses, and sixty-five saloons. There are more than two hundred fine stores, many of them being [illegible] and elegant structures of brick, stocked with merchandise of every conceivable kind.

CHICAGO AND DULUTH.

Of a surety, the future destiny of Duluth must involve a contest with Chicago for the commerce of the lake. The latter, thirty-seven years ago, was organized in a wilderness, with twenty-eight voting inhabitants. Today it boasts of a population of three hundred thousand! Like Duluth, it had its origin in the projection of an important line of internal improvement, the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Chicago has grown up without any special advantages from the surrounding country. Duluth starts in the race nearly forty years behind, but more than forty years ahead in natural advantages. Silver, copper, iron, lead, slate, timber, grain, and a soil and climate of wonderful promise, are a few of the native resources that back it, while before it is spread out the constantly-increasing trade of the lake, the traffic of the Northern Pacific, and the commerce of the far East; and these must, I feel convinced, ultimately award Duluth the palm in the commercial race, and build up at the head of Lake Superior one of the chief cities of the continent.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Beethoven Society is being organized at New-Haven.

Were the wealth of Boston to be equally divided, it would give to each inhabitant a fraction above $3,000.

Fall River, Mass., has had an appropriation of $85,000 from the City Government for common school purposes.

Trenton, N. J., presents the novelty of a father who has been coerced into becoming a boarder in his own house.

The public baths of Philadelphia were availed of last week by 4,331 men, 1,137 women, 10,484 boys, and 2,708 girls. There were 317 deaths in the city during the same space of time.

THOMAS DONNELLY, a citizen of Pittsburg, Penn., was recently held for trial by a Magistrate, in that city, on a charge of having beaten his child with an iron rod.

A real-estate fever rages just now at Newport, R. I. During the current month a reputable agent reports that he alone disposed of $300,000 worth of lands since the 1st of August.

The Comstock lode, near Virginia, Nevada, is represented to be a city under ground, where the illuminations are on a grand scale—one firm alone furnishing 20,000 boxes of candles annually.

We find from our Canadian exchanges that the cattle disease is spreading there also, and that several herds in the neighborhood of London and elsewhere have suffered severely.

The people at Detroit, Mich., do not seem to favor lecturers. It is reported that the last lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city did not go within $5 of paying expenses. G. F. T. was one of the speakers!

A fox at Randolph, Vt., has succeeded within the last month in carrying away from the different farm-houses in that neighborhood, 250 turkeys, twenty goslings, fifty lambs and some wool.

The publication of a new religious monthly, to be called the *Examiner*, will be commenced by the Western News Company of Chicago in October. The prospectus says it will be the organ of radical Christianity.

Two farm laborers employed to clean out a well, last week, at West Plains, Mo., were suffocated to death before any assistance could be given them. One of the men became unconscious while going down to assist the other.

A female octogenarian, at Albany, Vt., cultivates a small farm with her own hands. Her work, this season, consists in preparing the ground, harvesting, and husking half an acre of corn.

A Providence exchange says that the model widow of Rhode Island is known by her fondness for pale orange blossoms and life at an hotel. Evidently a creature not very difficult to please.

There are five women now confined in the Lunatic Asylum, at Longview, Tenn., against whom petitions for divorce have been filed by unkind husbands. In England such petitions would not avail.

The mill-owners in the West are also suffering from the drouth, and hundreds of men and women have thereby been thrown out of employment. The Watertown (Wis.) *Republican* says that the Rock River is dying of dry rot.

A good-natured New-Englander, while on his way to this City, a few days ago, had the old baby-trick played upon him by a fascinating young mother, who left the train in a hurry at Norwalk, Conn., and did not reappear before it started.

A census-taker in Illinois reports having been slapped in the face by a woman, who declared her age to be one hundred and nine years. It is doubtful whether he would have made a confession of the indignity under any other circumstances.

The thieves of Georgia have recently taken to the garrote system on a very extensive scale. A lady was recently held by the neck until she became black in the face, while a gallant individual took possession of her watch, diamonds and ear-rings.

A timid bachelor at New-Bedford, Mass., was recently prevented from making a proposal of marriage to a young lady of that city, through the latter having remarked that she had recognized his unsteady legs in the distance long before the outline of his features could be distinguished.

The admirers of the late Stonewall JACKSON are out in an appeal to the public for assistance to enable them to build a memorial chapel at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington. They calculate that it will require $50,000 to carry out their plans.

The spiritualists of Wisconsin have recently been camping out for two days on an island in the neighborhood of Neenah. It seems that this course was adopted in deference to the wishes of the spirit of a great Indian warrior, who desired to give them important information.

The Baltic Mills, of New-London, Conn., owned by the Messrs. SPRAGUE, began to run on half time at the beginning of the week, owing to the low state of the water. The Quinebaug Mills, at Danielsonville, in the same State, have also been partially suspended from a similar cause.

A mysterious woman recently appeared at New Albany, Ind., leading a pretty child which she declares to be the daughter of an Ex-Governor of Ohio. Like the mysterious woman at Albany, N. Y., she insists on dressing like a miss of sweet sixteen, and keeps her features concealed from view.

KERAN DOLAN, a notorious scoundrel, was recently detected, at Troy, while in the act of issuing from a building he had just been setting fire to. He is supposed to have a connection with a gang of barn-burners whose exploits have caused a wide-spread terror among farmers for several miles around.

The teachers of Pennsylvania, who recently met at Lancaster, among other subjects, discussed at great length the question of religious instruction in public schools. A resolution was finally adopted declaring that no school system was worth a pin without having the Bible as its basis. With few exceptions the delegates favored the proposition to look for early legislation upon the subject.

The validity of a will made in favor of Mr. C. HARDESTY, of Baltimore, by his late wife, and involving the sum of $40,000, is being now contested before the Surrogate of that city. The principal question raised is whether the deceased had not been "prevailed upon, caused and induced to execute her last will and testament by the undue and improper influence of her husband."

The skeleton of a giant thirteen feet high was recently discovered on the farm of a Mr. STANLEY, at Janesville, Wis., by a number of workmen who were sinking the foundation of a barn. The skull is thirty-two and one-half inches in circumference and the thigh-bones forty-four and one-half inches in length. One of the teeth extracted from the jaw, by a wealthy doctor named TOWNDROW, measured one inch and a half. It is reported that the doctor referred to gave the farmer a check for $10,000 and became the owner of the skeleton. As soon as Mr. WOOD hears of the discovery it is likely he will negotiate for its purchase. The doctor lived at Neosho, Dodge County, Wis.

OVER AT LAST.

End of the Heated Term of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy.

Thermometrical Indications During the Intensely Hot Season Just Past—The Hot Summers of By-Gone Years.

The Summer heats may be considered as having come to an end. True, the sun yet makes itself felt during the day, but the atmosphere, both morning and evening, is cool and comfortable, and life in the Metropolis has become once more endurable. The Summer season which closes today will long be known as an exceedingly hot one, and remarkable, among the many heated terms of past years, for the large number of persons who died from the effects of sunstroke. In order to mitigate, as far as possible, the sufferings of those who were thus affected, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, with commendable foresight, early in the season provided a hospital for sun-struck patients, in the Park building fronting the open space opposite Tryon-row, just at the head of Centre-street, and to the attention bestowed on the patients who were taken there, doubtless, the saving of many lives is due. The intense hot weather for which the past Summer has been noted lasted for six weeks, beginning on July 3 and ending on Aug. 13. There were days of great heat, both before and after these dates, it is true, but the remarkable continuance of oppressive heat was within the period just indicated. It is a singular fact that notwithstanding the heat was so intense, the mercury in the shade during this time never rose above 97° 5'; the lowest temperature indicated by the thermometer was 59°. The following tables made up for forty-two days, from July 3 to Aug. 13, will fully explain themselves: The highest readings by self-registering thermometer were: 70° and below 75° on 2 days; 75° and below 80° on 5 days; 80° and below 85° on 7 days; 85° and below 90° on 20 days; 90° and below 95° on 6 days; 95° and above on 2 days.

The lowest readings were: Below 60° on 2 days; 60° and below 65° on 2 days; 65° and below 70° on 7 days; 70° and below 75° on 23 days; 75° and below 80° on 8 days.

The daily mean temperature during the 42 days of the hot season was as follows: Below 70° on 2 days; 70° and below 75° on 3 days; 75° and below 80° on 17 days; 80° and below 85° on 16 days; 85° and above on 4 days.

The temperature fell below 70° Fahrenheit only 11 times, and below 65° Fahrenheit only 3 times during these 42 days. The daily mean was below 70° only twice, namely, on the 3d of July, when it was 63°, and on the 4th, when it was 67°. The mean temperature of these six weeks was 77.79°, or 12.5° higher than the mean of the corresponding six weeks during the last ten years. The mortality during this period was correspondingly high, the deaths numbering no less than 4,832. In other words, nearly one-fifth of the yearly average of mortality has been crowded into these six memorable weeks.

When the thermometer was exposed to the sun, during this heated term, the readings were as follows: 95° and below 100° on 5 days; 100° and below 105° on 1 day; 105° and below 110° on 4 days; 110° and below 115° on 6 days; 115° and below 120° on 8 days; 120° and below 125° on 14 days; 125° and below 130° on 4 days.

In the shade the mercury attained the highest altitude—97.5°—on Monday, July 25; in the sun this event—128.8°—occurred on Monday, July 18. The lowest reading during the six weeks was 59°, on Monday, July 4. The highest daily mean, 87.66°, was observed on Sunday, July 17; the lowest, 63.83°, Sunday, July 3. The first week of these six was the coolest, the mean temperature being 70.8°; the third was the hottest, the mean reading 82.3°. The fifth week was almost as cool as the first, the mean being 71.96° and 70.8° respectively; the third, fourth and sixth seem to vie with each other, the mean being 82.3°, 81.5° and 80.4° respectively. Perhaps these weekly means would read better thus:

Week Ending	Mean Temperature, Degrees.	Week Ending	Mean Temperature, Degrees.
July 9	70.82	July 30	81.56
July 16	79.60	Aug. 6	71.96
July 23	82.31	Aug. 13	80.47

Many old inhabitants, who recollect the notably hot Summers of previous years, declare that the heat of 1870 has been equalled only by that of the Summer of 1832, the year when the Asiatic cholera first visited this country, and raged with such destructive fury. We may have hot weather yet before the frost and snow set in; but we can congratulate ourselves that there will be no protracted season of Tophet-like torrid heat, such as that we have just passed through, at least until the Summer of 1871 shall have made its advent. A late number of *Appletons' Journal*, in an article on hot Summers, has the following interesting compilation of facts:

"In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up, and the bed of the River Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1160 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry-shod, over the Rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540 and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drouth, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was, in Italy, France, and the Netherlands, an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, as were the first three years of the eighteenth century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April until October. The growing grain was burned, the rivers dried up and the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the Police. The thermometer showed 36° Reaumer, equal to 113° Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit-trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The Summer of 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778 and 1788 were years in which the Summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the Summer was warm, and the wine produced that year was very precious. In 1818 the theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35° Reaumer, or 112° Fahrenheit. During the three days of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36° Centigrade, about 97° Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the uprising of the 5th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same."

The Last Newark Sensation—A Brilliant Real Estate Speculation Attempted.

The reported purchase of a house in Park-place, Newark, by a notorious woman from Greene-street, New-York, turns out to have been concocted by a real estate broker, for the purpose of getting a heavy price for his property. The circumstances of the case are familiar, and afforded an enterprising broker a fine opportunity of turning a little money by an elaborately prepared hoax. Upon the street named some of the wealthiest citizens of Newark reside, and the dwellings are all elegant and costly. A broken-down manufacturer, formerly well-known in New-York business circles, owned the house, but being cramped for money, placed it in the hands of a New-York broker named GESSE for immediate sale. GESSE was equal to the emergency. A few days after the house became vacant, the female keeper of a notorious New-York den visited the place, and gave out that she had purchased it, and would open a "club-house" immediately. The services of a reporter for a New-York paper were obtained, and the columns of the sheet gave currency to the rumor. The affair has been widely canvassed in certain quarters of Newark, but the persons that were expected to "come down" and buy up the property were not very much frightened. The broker had "o'erleaped himself" by causing the report to be circulated that the house had been sold for $60,000, a figure about double the real value of the property. Everybody knew that in moral Newark no establishment of the kind could be maintained. So the adventurers failed in their disreputable enterprise, and Park-place is likely to remain an eminently decent and orderly street.

A Charge of Arson.

JOHN J. WERNER, furniture dealer at No. 181 Fulton-street, was brought up for trial yesterday morning before Justice WALSH, for setting fire to his store on the 10th of last month. It was proven by the witnesses that he had procured insurance to the extent of $37,000 on the stock a few days previous to the fire, while the stock itself was shown to be worth not more than $18,000. The appraisers swore the loss was under $7,000; but WERNER, before the investigation, swore that it amounted to $30,000. On the third floor of the establishment about fifty straw mattresses were found lying cut open and covered with oil. On the night of the fire a friend of the accused named WEED was found lying in the rear of the building with his leg broken, and in his possession were found a box of matches and a quantity of taper. He, on being questioned, said that he had fallen from an extension which he had mounted to see the flames. The case will be finished today.

The End of the Newark Sunday Horse-Car Troubles.

Yesterday was set apart for the final settlement of the Sunday horse-car troubles in Newark, and the reserved opinion of Justice MILLER was given, to the effect that the argument of Mr. PERRY, that the indictments should be quashed, because they should have been made separately, had weight in his mind, and he had been led to the same decision, consequently the indictments were dropped. In regard to the eighteen men who have already been fined, the Justice again reserved his decision, and will decide in the future whether the money paid shall be refunded.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, S. I.

On one of the most beautiful sites of the north shore of Staten Island, a church edifice is in course of erection, for the congregation of the Church of the Ascension. Sixty-seven years ago JOHN MCVICKER, then a resident of the vicinity, and the owner of the Dongan Manor House and of a large tract of land, conveyed the church lot to Rev. RICHARD CHANNING MOORE, the rector, and to the church wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, in the County of Richmond. A little chapel, called Trinity Chapel, had shortly before been built upon the spot, and Mr. MOORE held religious services in it on the afternoons of alternate Sundays, spending the rest of his time at the parish church and rectory at Richmond. He was succeeded by Rev. DAVID MOORE, his son, who held a service every Sunday afternoon. The congregation increasing in size, the church was considerably enlarged. The ministry of Rev. DAVID MOORE covered a period of more than forty-eight years. Since it terminated by his death the church has been supplied in various ways, until somewhat over a year since, when the congregation caused a new parish to be set off from the original parish and organized as the Church of the Ascension. Rev. Dr. THEODORE IRVING, then at Newburg, accepted a call to take charge as rector, and the church has ever since been growing toward permanent prosperity. By the earnestness and charm of his preaching, the courtesy of his manner and his example of faithful work, he has drawn together such a congregation as will make his labors more effective and aid his designs for the general good.

The old frame church having been found too small, and being inconvenient and of a very homely pattern, it was, in June last, resolved to erect a better building and to double the number of pews. The work was immediately commenced, under the direction of Mr. R. P. SMYTH, the well-known builder, from a fine design by Mr. HENRY J. DUDLEY, architect, No. 49 Wall-street, and has made rapid progress. The stone and bricks are already laid up to the windows, and the plan is sufficiently developed to give promise of a most superb structure. Mr. CLEMENT NEWTON has charge of the mason work, and is doing it in the best style.

The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of nave, aisles and transepts. The chancel is apsidal with the aisles continued, and used as a private chapel and baptistry. The tower occupies the north-west corner of the church and a turret the north-east, with a vestibule connecting the two. The style of the building is the second period of Gothic, freely treated. It is built of native stone and brick, and Ohio stone trimmings, with slated roof and spire. The roof will be open timbered with traceried spandrils. The height of the ridge will be 47 feet, and the spire 115 feet. The seats and chancel fittings will be of hard wood.

The corner-stone of the church was laid, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very large number of persons. A procession was formed, composed of Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, in his robes, accompanied by the following clergy, in surplices: Dr. IRVING, rector of the Church of the Ascension; Rev. T. BROCKLEBANK, Fellow of Kings College, Cambridge, England; Rev. HORACE PRATT, of St. Mary's; Rev. PIERRE IRVING, of Christ Church, and Rev. GEO. B. REESE, of Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry, formerly associate rector of St. Andrew's; GABRIEL MARTINO and SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, wardens, and Cornelius Dubois, Richard P. Smyth, Erastus Brooks, Joseph H. Heal and Mortimer L. Fowler, vestrymen. Arriving at the place, the Bishop standing near the corner-stone, delivered the opening address and appropriate prayers. The inscription on the stone was then read by Dr. IRVING, and the list of deposits within, which included a Bible and Book of Common Prayer, a list of the names of the rector, wardens and vestrymen, and some statements as to the founding of the church; a photograph of Bishop MOORE; sermons on the death of Dr. MOORE; a history of St. Andrew's Parish, by Miss MARGARET MOORE; copies of the *Protestant Churchman*, NEW-YORK TIMES and other City papers of Aug. 30, and Richmond County papers. The corner-stone being laid in its place, the Bishop struck it three times with a hammer, saying: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. I lay the corner-stone of an edifice to be here erected by the name of the Church of the Ascension, and to be devoted to the service of Almighty God, agreeable to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America in its doctrines, ministry, rites and usages. Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid. Even Jesus Christ, who is God over all, blessed for evermore, and in whom we have redemption through his blood, even the forgiveness of sins. Amen."

A trowel of silver and a silver hammer were used by the Bishop. Eloquent addresses were made by the Bishop and Rev. Mr. REESE. Other exercises then took place, in which the clergy named above participated. The "Gloria in Excelsis was sung, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Arrival of Vessels from Infected Ports—The Perth Amboy Difficulty.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met at 1 P. M., yesterday, at their rooms in Exchange-court, all the members of the Board being present. The report of the Health Officer, Dr. CARNOCHAN, was presented and read. It states that since the date of his last report, Aug. 23, the following vessels have arrived from infected ports: Schooner *Hattie Ross*, twenty-four days from Cienfuegos, arrived Aug. 26. Her bill of health says that cholera and small-pox were prevalent in Cienfuegos when she left. Aug. 7, on the passage to this port, ROBERT F. SULLIVAN, one of the crew, died of yellow fever. Brig *Fungal*, fifty-three days from Rio Janeiro, arrived Aug. 26. Was five months at Rio, during which time all the officers and crew had yellow fever. Bark *Mary Evans*, twelve days from Havana, arrived Aug. 25. The Captain, both mates and four of the crew had yellow fever before leaving Havana, of whom the first mate, RICHARD GRIFFITHS, and GEORGE BRUCE, a seaman, died.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, who was present at the meeting, remarked that in addition to the cases alluded to in his report he had others to which he desired to call the attention of the Commissioners. He had just come from the Lower Bay, after having boarded the bark *Alta Vela*, which left Cienfuegos on the 4th inst. The day she left, her Captain died of yellow fever, and since then one of the crew was taken sick and now lies ill. He had information that a vessel from Havana, laden with sugar and molasses, now lies off Sandy Hook, intending to go to Perth Amboy and discharge cargo, and afterward to come to this City. He wished to acquaint the Board with this fact, so that, if disease should be introduced into the City from this source, the responsibility should be placed where it belongs. The action of ship-owners and consignees who tried to evade the Quarantine law was a matter of opposition not to the Health Officer, but to the people. It was highly reprehensible, especially in view of the fact of the hot season through which we had passed, that these persons should risk bringing contagion to New-York, and should seek by a subterfuge to bring their vessels from infected places into this port by taking them along the north shore of Staten Island. He would use all the power given him by the law to prevent this contemplated evasion of Quarantine regulations, but he wished the Board to know the obstacles he had to contend against in enforcing the law. The report of Dr. CARNOCHAN was ordered to be put on file.

Mr. JOHNSON, counsel to the Board, being present, was asked by Mr. SCHELL, the President, what course the Board is legally authorized to take in reference to cases such as that just related by Dr. CARNOCHAN.

Mr. JOHNSON replied that they had no right to act on mere suspicion; that it was difficult to say what the facts in the case were; that undoubtedly the jurisdiction of the Quarantine authorities extended to Sandy Hook, but that until a vessel had passed that point she could not be said to have come under their supervision.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

Subsequently the Commissioners met as a Board of Construction, and arranged a plan for strengthening the rip-rap wall of the Lower Quarantine, and for heating and ventilating the hospital buildings there.

The Action of the Government in Quarantine Matters.

ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following order from the Secretary of the Treasury puts a new phase upon the quarantine difficulty and shows that the Government does not sustain Dr. CARNOCHAN in his attempts to "cut out" vessels which have evaded his jurisdiction by proceeding to Perth Amboy to discharge. The Treasury Department takes the same ground that it has always maintained, and which was adhered to by Mr. GRINNELL when he was Collector, that the moment the goods of a vessel were released by a Health Officer they passed into the custody of the revenue officers, and would be conveyed to their destination under the direction of the Government officers.

The Health Officer of this port, Dr. CARNOCHAN, has, it appears, attempted to upset this theory by seizing vessels and goods which evade his jurisdiction by coming into the waters of this harbor through Perth Amboy, and in the case of the *Wavelet* cut her out from the wharf at Brooklyn where she was lying for the purpose of discharging.

It is understood that with this explicit order from the Treasury Department the Collector of the Port will send a revenue cutter to Sandy Hook to protect all vessels which desire to proceed to Perth Amboy to discharge, and will in addition extend the protection of the Government over vessels that may have discharged at Perth Amboy, and whose goods have come up to the City.

The following is the order of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1870.

SIR: I have duly considered the question presented on the several communications transmitted with your letter of the 18th inst., from merchants and ship-owners of the City of New-York, as to the action of the Health Officer of the port, in seizing the cargoes of the barks *Wavelet* and *Caro*, while in transit from Perth Amboy to New-York.

From these letters it is assumed that the cargoes in question had been duly entered at Perth Amboy, and were being transported in bond to New-York in lighters duly bonded and under control of an officer of the Customs; that the vessels and goods received a clean bill of health from the authorities at Perth Amboy; and while being thus transported to New-York, they were seized upon by the Health Officer of the State, and the goods, lighters, steam-tug and officers taken to the Quarantine grounds at Staten Island.

Upon the statement of facts thus presented, it seems the Quarantine authorities have acted in violation of law, as they have no power to interfere with goods held by the United States for duties. For sanitary purposes the Health Officer of a State may have the right to detain in quarantine vessels and goods arriving from infected ports, but not to seize and detain goods which have passed quarantine in another State into the possession of officers of Customs of the United States, whose right and duty under the law is to hold absolute control of the same until the legal duties have been paid.

It is clearly your duty to require immediate possession of the goods as a matter of proper protection to the revenue, and, if necessary, you will exercise the authority conferred by section 3 of act of July 18, 1861, and direct a revenue cutter to proceed to the Quarantine grounds and conduct or carry the goods in question to the port, that they may be warehoused thereat until the duties are paid.

I am, very respectfully,
WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.
Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, Collector of Customs, New-York.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Felonious Assaults—Larcenies—Passing Counterfeit Money—Suicide—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 722 Broadway, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of presenting a pistol at JOHN WILDEY, at the corner of Houston and Broadway, with felonious intent. It appeared in the evidence that about 3 o'clock yesterday the prisoner entered the premises of Mr. WILDEY while in a state of intoxication, and on being refused a drink drew a pair of revolvers and presented them at him. Without discharging them, however, he suddenly ran off, but was immediately pursued and arrested. Judge COX committed him in $500 bail.

EDWARD MCDERMOTT was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting MARIA GERRITH, kicking her repeatedly in the head. The woman is at present in Bellevue Hospital receiving surgical treatment, and the prisoner was committed to await the result.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, PATRICK MCCLOSKY was charged with passing a $20 counterfeit bill on RICHARD JONES, No. 19 Amity-place, on the 13th inst. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

JAMES CARTER, a driver on the Seventh-avenue Railroad, fell over the dash-board of his car, while changing horses, yesterday, and received a severe cut in the head. He was taken home by his friends.

SANDY TIMMERSON, a bricklayer, while at work in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, was struck on the head by a fellow-workman, and received a severe injury. He refused to make a complaint.

PETER GRAHAM, of No. 236 Pearl-street, yesterday fell from the first-floor window and received a severe cut.

PETER FANNIN, keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, No. 92 Roosevelt-street, yesterday assaulted CHARLES GREEN in the house, and stabbed him in the groin, inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

JOHN BRANNIGAN, a laborer, living at Mott-haven, yesterday fell from the second-story window of No. 18 East Twenty-first-street, breaking his leg and injuring his back. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE GIBBONS, a lamp-trimmer on the steamer *City of Limerick*, lying at Pier No. 45 East River, yesterday fell down the hatchway, receiving severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN DOLAN, aged fifteen, a boot-black, was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of HERMAN AUGUST, who accused the boy of entering his room, at No. 7 White-street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of wearing-apparel, valued at $65. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, ISAAC STRAUSS testified that he caught DOLAN in the act of leaving the premises with the property in his possession. The Magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

JAMES WALL took a sudden fancy to the silver watch carried by MICHAEL VEIT, of No. 22 Peck-slip, and snatched it from his vest pocket while the owner was passing through Cliff-street. Justice DOWLING finding WALL before him, granted a commitment for trial at General Sessions.

Warden BRENNAN, of Bellevue Hospital, notified Coroner ROLLINS, yesterday, to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of FRANCIS LAMA, a native of Italy, aged forty-two years, who is dangerously ill from the effects of a stab wound in the groin, sustained on the 19th inst. LAMA became involved in an altercation in the New Bowery with two or three men, and as he was known to have a sword bayonet concealed under his vest, the others endeavored to take it from him. During the struggle LAMA escaped, and while running away from his pursuers fell and sustained a wound from his own weapon. The other men were arrested at the time, but discharged by Justice SHANDLEY, as there was no evidence to show that they had committed any assault. LAMA resides at No. 33 James-st.

Mr. JACOB SHIPSEY, of No. 82½ Bowery, yesterday, caused the arrest of SAMUEL MARSHALL, his clerk, residing at No. 3 Hester-street, on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner collected the sum of $96 from ALFRED SMITH, of No. 278 Monroe-street, for his employer, but failed to make any return thereof. MARSHALL said he had lost the money. The Magistrate held him to answer the charge.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 138 Chrystie-street, over the remains of WM. STAHBERG, aged forty-five, a native of Berlin, Prussia, who committed suicide, yesterday, by swallowing strychnine. Deceased was a widower, and a pocket-book maker. He had been out of employment for some time, and became very destitute, and had made two previous attempts to take his life with poison. The jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Reports on Contagious Diseases—Decrease in the Death-Rate—Another Struggle with the Fat-Melters.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Ceccarini, Brennan, Gross, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith present. The Attorney reported eighty-three cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, thirteen cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and seven cases of violations of the sanitary ordinances. Dr. RUSSEL, Register of Records, called the attention of the Board to the gratifying decrease of eight deaths in the mortality of the week, and to the fact that the aggregate mortality was twenty-four less than the total for the corresponding week of 1869. He also referred to the marked increase in the cases of typhoid fever, there having been twenty-one deaths from this cause, against six during the previous week. One-third of this comparatively large number occurred in the Nineteenth Ward, and the others were distributed throughout the City. There was only one death during the week from relapsing fever.

The Sanitary Committee recommended, in order to insure reports of contagious diseases, that printed copies of the sections of the Sanitary Code defining the duties of physicians in the matter, be sent to each of them, but the question of expense coming up, and Judge BOSWORTH announcing that at the rate the Board is spending money, the appropriations for the year will be exhausted in November, the matter was referred to the Finance Committee. The Sanitary Committee also recommended that section 56 of the code be amended by striking out the words "south of Fortieth-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City north of said street;" also to amend section 78 by striking out the words "south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, nor shall the business hereinbefore mentioned be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street." The matter was referred to the Committee on Law and Ordinances.

A large number of applications for permits to carry on the various kinds of business inhibited by the ordinances were presented and disposed of, in a majority of cases the permits being denied. These applications were for permits to melt fat, slaughter animals, clean beef-bladders, clean cattle-heads, to keep pigs, cows, goats, geese, poultry, to occupy basements as human habitations.

A special report on the condition of the extension of Worth-street was presented, in which it is said that it is in a condition dangerous to the public health, and that the matter can only be permanently remedied by grading, sewering and paving the street. A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Department of Public Works.

The fat-melting establishments of SMITH ELY, Jr., and one other in East Forty-fifth-street were made a special matter, in consequence of a numerously signed petition from the residents of the neighborhood asking for the abatement of the nuisance. Applications for permits from these parties being presented, the permits were refused upon a report by City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS that the apparatus is not in a proper condition. A motion being made to reconsider, it was lost by 3 yeas and 4 nays.

The following report was read and ordered on file:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1870.
Emmons Clark, Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: I have the honor to report with reference to contagious diseases, that there were no cases of small-pox reported to this Bureau since the 18th inst. Removal to the Hospital and vaccination seem to have nearly, if not quite, eradicated this disease from the City.

Of relapsing fever during the week ending on the 27th inst., there have been 44 cases, being an increase of 8 over the previous week. These occurred in seventeen different streets in as many different houses. In one house, No. 549 East Twelfth-street, there were found, in one family by the Inspector, 10 cases. These had all been under the care of Dr. DAVID SOAL, of No. 605 East Eleventh-street, who persistently disobeys the law in failing to report contagious disease. Of the whole number (44) 5 lived out of the City and 3 were vagrants. Of typhoid fever during the week ending 27th inst., there were 29 cases reported; 10 of these were sent to Ward's Island from beyond the City limits, leaving 19 as originating in the City. The week previous but 8 were reported. Scarlatina, 8 cases against 3 the previous week. Disinfection, cleansing and fumigation are thoroughly performed in each case of fever reported. Respectfully submitted. Your obedient servant,

MOREAU MORRIS,
City Sanitary Inspector.

Dr. THOMAS COTTMAN, Street Cleaning Inspector, presented a report, stating that the mooring of the dumping-boats of the Street Cleaning Department at Piers Nos. 38 and 39 North River are filled up with the refuse of fat-melters, and besides being offensive and dangerous to the public health, in their present condition, require to be dredged, before they can be used. The matter was referred to the Department of Docks. Commissioner MULLALY offered a resolution, that the extra street-cleaning ordered by the Board be continued until Oct. 1, which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Police—Punishments and Rewards of Policemen.

A meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, during which General Roundsman LEON A. NONES was fined ten days' pay for neglect of duty, and remanded to post duty in the Twentieth Precinct. General Roundsman WM. GRIFFEN, for the like offense, was remanded to post duty in the Sixth Precinct. Patrolman GARRETT W. GOLDEN, Eighth Precinct, and WILLIAM S. HUGHES, Fifteenth Precinct, were dismissed from the department. The following Acting Sergeants were made full Sergeants, and assigned to duty in the several precincts, named: Watson Vreedenburg, Fifth; Edward Tynan, Twelfth; William Schultz, Nineteenth; Patrick Connolly, Twenty-first; Joseph Douglass, Sixth; Josiah A. Westervelt, Tenth; Wm. C. F. Bergholz, Fourteenth; Sergt. Arthur Henke, Twenty-first Precinct, was transferred to the Fifth Precinct, and Silas McArthur, of the Broadway Squad, transferred to the Special Service Squad, and assigned to the Grand Central Hotel for duty. JAMES IRVING, of the Central Detectives, was made a Roundsman, as a preliminary to making him a Captain, to fill one of the two existing vacancies.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
No. 133—Waddell vs. Karst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Set down non-jury causes only.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 30.

By Judge Barnard.

Johannah L. De Cock vs. Henry De Cock; Jane Shaw vs. Joseph G. Shaw, and Rachel Ann Cole vs. John W. Cole; report of referee in each case confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. In the case of Cole, the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

John Fitch vs. George W. Patterson; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.

By Judge Monell.

Cook vs. Starkweather; injunction to be modified.

Patton vs. Miller; motion for new trial granted, with $10 costs of motion, and the costs of the former trial to abide the event of the new trial.

Campbell vs. Waterman; case as settled ordered to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 30.

By Judge Daly.

Matilda Peterson vs. Thomas Peterson; report of referee for payment of alimony confirmed.

Hanson vs. Harley; injunction granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

All notes of issue for the new general calendar of issues of fact to be tried by jury, must be filed on or before the 10th of September next.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—AUG. 30.

Before Judges Dowling and Shandley.

In this Court, this morning, there was a calendar of forty-three cases, twenty-four of which were for petit larceny, and nineteen for assault and battery.

Tobias Green and Amelia Green were arraigned for assaulting Thomas Adams, a Deputy Sheriff. There was some "tall" swearing on both sides in this case. The Deputy Sheriff swore that when arresting Green he was pounded not only by Green's son, but by Mrs. Green also. Green is a tailor, and three of his men came on the stand and gave a terrible account of how the Deputy Sheriff had acted in making the arrest. They swore that Adams gave Mrs. Green a black eye; knocked down Green, Sr.; drew a revolver in Mrs. Green's face, and called her very ugly names. Case dismissed.

Richard Kelly and Patrick Walshe were committed to Blackwell's Island for six months, for stealing a pair of pants from Isaac Black, of Greenwich-street.

John Apple was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the larceny of a gun from Jeremiah Crowley.

James Fitzgerald was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing a tub of butter from James Bahrenburg, of Greenwich-street.

Anna Hodt, for continuing to keep a disorderly house, was remanded. Mr. W. F. Howe appeared as counsel in her behalf, and stated that she had given up the disreputable business. On this representation sentence was suspended.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 30.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	111¼	100	Mariposa Pf.	8½
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109	100	do.	8½
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	200	N. Y. C. & H. R. b3	94¾
20,000	do.	111⅜	100	do.	94½
41,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	100	do. s3	94½
500	do.	110½	100	do.	94¾
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	62	100	do. bet. call	94¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	89½
2,000	do.	59½	200	Erie Railway	22
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs.	58	300	Reading R.	96
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax.	22¾	1200	do.	96
5,000	Cen. Pac. G'd bs.	88	400	L. S. & M. So. R.	91⅝
3,000	U. Pac. R. 1st	81¾	100	do. b10	91½
20,000	do. b30	81⅝	1200	do. b3	91⅝
1,500	C. & N. W. S. F. bs	96	200	do. bet. call	91¾
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	88	40	Illinois Cen. R.	135
5,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b4	86
2,000	St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. bds.	86	100	do.	86
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by St. Mo.	95	100	do. b30	86½
5,000	S. Side 1st S. F.	88¾	25	C., C., C. & I. R.	79¼
1,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st	95¾	150	Chi. & R. I. R.	113
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	93	25	Mil. & St. P. R.	60½
11	Am. Ex. Bank	115	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	5	100	do. b3	34
200	Mariposa Min. Co.	5	50	Del., L. & W. R.	104
100	Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	40¼	200	Mor. & Essex R.	88⅞
100	U. S. Express	41¼	10	do.	89

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	112⅛	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. bet. call b10	89¾
800	do. small	111¾	10,000	do.	89¾
1,000	do.	112⅛	100	L., S. & M. S. R.	91¾
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	50	do.	92
47,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110	300	do. bet. call	91¾
15,000	U. S. Reg., '67	110	200	do.	91¾
2,000	do.	110½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	86
160,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	86¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108	400	do.	86⅝
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	60	100	do.	86½
6,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	22	100	N. J. C. R. s60	101½
2,000	St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M. Bds.	85¾	140	P., Ft. W. & C. Gtd	94
13,000	C. C. & I. C., 1st Mortg.	88	50	Mil. & St. Paul R.	60¼
30	Am. Ex. Bank	115	300	do. s60	60½
100	Bank of Com.	122	300	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	78¾
45	West. Union Tel.	33¼	100	Tol. Wab. & West	51⅞
100	do. bet. call	34	500	do. s3	51½
100	do.	34	100	Chic. & Alton R.	112¼
22	Del. & Hud. Canal	121¼	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	33¾
200	Adams Ex. Co.	65¾	100	Del. L. & W. R.	103½
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40¾	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	107¼
100	do.	41	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf. b60	112¾
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	94¾	200	Col. C. & In. C. R.	17¼
300	do. bet. call	94¾			
100	do. s5	94¾			

TUESDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were a little more cheerful today, especially in the Railway Stocks. One or two buyers came in for New-York Central, Lake Shore and North-west Preferred, and took a thousand or two shares of each Stock, either at the Board or in the Long Room, for cash, and at an advance of ½@¾ ₱ cent. on the quotations of Monday. The spirit thus imparted to the general market seemed to hold out the hope of an early revival of speculation in September, but it remains to be seen how far this hope will be justified by the business of the next few days.

In other departments of the Exchange there was a steady demand for the Public Funds, and for some of the Southern State Bonds. The U. S. 5-20s of 1867, 6 ₱ cents., were 110@110⅛ ₱ cent; the 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s, 109@109⅛.

The Gold Room ruled at comparatively steady figures, 116⅛@116⅜ ₱ cent., but, in point of actual business, there was not much more life in the Room than yesterday. The War telegrams from the Continent, up to 3 o'clock had little or no influence on the market. The speculation in Gold, so far as it is indulged in on a very moderate daily business, seems to rest upon the relative sales by the Treasury through the month of September to the demand to pay Customs and to ship Gold to Europe. If the speculators who would like to direct a "pool" to much higher prices could feel reasonably assured that the Government would confine its weekly sales to less than one-third the sums going into the New-York Office for Customs, we doubt not that a decided upward turn would be made and maintained, on the short supply of Gold outside the Treasury, but in view of what occurred last September, there ought to be great doubt as to such assurance being given. On the contrary, the Administration could at the present difference between Gold and United States 5-20s make an exchange of fifty millions at a saving of three and a half millions to the Treasury, at once, and a saving of $3,000,000 per year, for all time, by buying and canceling this sum of the Public Debt.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110
American Gold Coin	116⅜	116⅜
Bills on London at Sight	110¼	110¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅛	94¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89½	89⅝
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	113⅛
North-western Common	81⅞	81⅛
North-western Preferred	85⅞	86⅝
Pacific Mail Company	38⅝	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞	76½
St. Paul Common	59⅞	60⅜
Lake Shore	94⅛	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33⅝
New-Jersey Central	101⅜	101⅜
Toledo and Wabash	51	51⅛

The Foreign Exchanges are steady on the basis of 109¾@⅞ 60 days London, and 110¼ for short sight. We hear of no important engagements of Gold for Wednesday's steamers.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1870.

Gold receipts	$907,867 38
Gold payments	255,865 84
Gold balance	83,490,325 16
Currency receipts	3,251,232 91
Currency payments	380,652 88
Currency balance	12,422,831 18
Customs	884,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114	5-20 coup., '67	110
5-20 reg., '62	110	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 registered	105⅞
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coupon	109
5-20 coup., '65	109⅛	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	59½	Illinois Canal bds. '70	100
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	65	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	82	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90¼	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s, old	58	Indiana 5 ₱ c.	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '66	40	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '75	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '68	36	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78	100
N. Car. n. bds.	30	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83	100
N. Car. special tax	23½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	107
Missouri 6s	89½	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n	107
Louisiana 6s, levee bs.	73¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Louisiana 8s, levee bs.	88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Connecticut 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '73	101
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Kentucky 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Tol. & Wab. 2d	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	98	T. W. & W. c. & S. F.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	96	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86¼
Erie 1st Ex.	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	96	Qn. & Tol. 1st, '90	80
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	93	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	88	Morris & Es. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d	98¾
Harlem 1st	100⅞	N. J. Cen. new bds.	101
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	100
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	107	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	90
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75¼
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	98⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Cen. P. bds.	87⅞	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Union P. 1st bds.	81⅞	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98
Ill. C. 7 ₱ ct., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	88	St. L. & I. M. bds.	85⅞
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	102⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	92
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Lack. & West. bds.	95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	82¼
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	84
Del., L. & W. 2d	94	Bost., H. & E. guar.	25

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	Ninth National	110
Mechanics'	133	Tenth National	127½
America	145⅛	Oriental	165
City	210	Gold Exchange	62
Phenix	109	Bkrs. & Brokers' Ass.	100⅛
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Maryland Coal Co.	23
Merchants' Exchange	100	Canton Co., Baltimore	63⅛
Seventh Ward	110	Cons. Coal of Maryl'd.	28
State of New-York	118	Cumb. Coal & Iron	30
Commerce	122	Western Union Tel.	33⅛
Mercantile	135	Quicksilver Mining	4¼
American Exchange	114½	Quicksilver Preferred	9
Chatham	120	Mariposa Mining	4¼
Irving	120	Mariposa Preferred	8
Citizens'	120	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	30
East River	114	Adams Express	65
Market	125	Wells-Fargo Express	12⅛
Nassau	108	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
Continental	95	American Express	40¼
Importers' & Traders'	168	United States Ex.	41⅛
Park	160	Merchants' Union Ex.	13⅛
Central National	104	Pacific Mail	
Fourth National	105		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101⅛	102
City 6s, New	101⅛	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114⅛	114⅜
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	96⅛	96¼
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	27
Northern Central	43	44
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88½

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of only $2,648,768.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, during the third week in August were:

1870	$32,052 00
1869	17,438 85
Increase	$14,613 15

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 17th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,472,079	Increase	£18,520
Public deposits	5,245,420	Decrease	260,647
Other deposits	20,442,729	Decrease	258,036
Government securities	13,452,661	No alteration.	
Other securities	20,986,759	Decrease	1,330,812
Notes unemployed	10,278,425	Increase	826,840

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,536,035, being a decrease of £244,765; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,785,988, showing an increase of £765,292 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£19,785,988	£20,957,809
Reserve	11,249,953	12,270,374
Notes in circulation	23,536,035	23,657,435
Rate of discount	4½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	91¾	93
French rentes	64f. 57c.	73f. 27c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Aug. 19, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Aug. 11. Francs.	Aug. 18. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,822
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,583,607,160	1,667,619,900
Bank notes to order	[illegible]	32,109,389
Treasury accounts	175,306,761	123,808,149
Current accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current branch banks	[illegible]	142,603,103
Dividends payable	2,293,980	1,980,297
Discounts	7,470,042	9,998,347
Rediscounted	1,157,050	1,157,050
Sundries	[illegible]	11,512,318
Total	2,632,578,234	2,594,605,787
Cash on hand	[illegible]	308,091,194
Commercial bills overdue	[illegible]	2,512,890
Commercial bills not yet due	[illegible]	731,476,971
Commercial branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advance on bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
French public securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
On railway shares, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
By the branch banks	27,969,564	38,846,050
On Credit Foncier	4,901,100	4,989,800
Branches	1,327,100	1,414,600
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,557,157	80,557,157
Rentes and immobilities	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,980,997	8,982,437
Expenses and management	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	14,138,042	31,194,722
Total	2,632,578,234	2,594,605,787

The London *Times*, of Aug. 20, reports from Frankfort:

"Frankfort advices of the 17th inst. describe an extraordinary change in the condition of business on the Bourse. Toward the end of July money was not to be had, and the Public Funds and foreign bills were almost unsalable, while at the liquidation for the middle of the present month everything was reversed. Some few outstanding accounts for the Fall had to be bought in at any price, or heavy bonuses had to be paid for carrying them over. Advances on United States' bonds were readily made at 3½ per cent. interest, and foreign bills have reached a height which shows that Frankfort capitalists are purchasers in foreign markets. Almost all transactions are for cash, speculative business being much restricted. American Government securities are again extensively bought for investment. Austrian Credit shares have regained their former price. Austrian-French railway shares also are in good demand, the rise in their price being checked only by large sales on Paris account. South German stocks are fast approaching peace quotations, and a 5 per cent. Bavarian loan, to be subscribed for on the 22d inst., and two following days, at a price not yet fixed, will be readily taken. The new North German loan is at 4½ per cent. premium. The amount of bills held by the Frankfort Bank is fast diminishing, as bankers do not accept new bills, or only to a small extent. The liquidation of W. F. JAEGER's affairs proceeds very satisfactorily, and it appears that the creditors will not suffer any loss—at all events, but a very small one. Even in the ordinary transactions of regular trade there are some symptoms of revival. It is added: 'The spirit of our people is admirable; all is done by voluntary exertions and contributions. The wounded—of whom, unhappily, we have many thousands, Germans and French—are amply provided for, and volunteers flock to the theatre of war to nurse them on the spot. For any force the French could ulteriorly raise, a threefold number of drilled soldiers is in reserve, ready to be sent forward.'"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 88, flat. At the rate of 88.10 for the principal—equal to 89.06, as the purchaser gets the benefit of the back interest from July 1—they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, at 108.66, pay 4½ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881, eleven years to run, at 114.50, pay only 4¼ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, (although they may be much sooner,) at 109, pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 83 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

☞ GRAPES, GRAPES, GRAPES.

The red baskets with blue covers are in town, filled with grapes, marked

R. T. U., CROTON POINT.

Dr. UNDERHILL'S wholesale Grape and Pure Wine Depot is removed to No. 139 East 8th st., opposite Clinton Hall.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	17	Leather, sides	6,940
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	615
Cotton, bales	116	Crude Turp., bbls.	224
Eggs, bbls.	636	Resin, bbls.	3,241
Flour, bbls.	20,861	Pork, bbls.	162
Corn-meal, bbls.	758	Cut-meats, pkgs.	96
Corn-meal, bags	137	Stearine, pkgs.	10
Wheat, bushels	92,772	Butter, pkgs.	1,360
Corn, bushels	39,248	Cheese, pkgs.	3,791
Rye, bushels	4,702	Pea-nuts, bags	801
Oats, bushels	29,874	Rice, pkgs.	19
Barley, bushels	500	Tobacco, hhds.	87
Flax-seed, bushels	360	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	427
Grass-seed, bushels	50	Whisky, bbls.	192
Hemp, bales	18	Wool, bales	276
Hops, bales	10		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Colorado*, for Liverpool, 32,514 bushels Wheat, 169 bales Cotton, 4,000 boxes Cheese, 220 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Oil, 5 bbls. Hair Restorer.

By the ship *Plymouth Rock*, for London, 616 bbls. Resin, 5,087 bbls. Flour, 150 bales Hog Hair, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, 19,940 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Golden West*, for Stettin, 2,395 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls continue very dull at $9@$9 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been selling in lots at 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been more sought after, and desirable stock has been very firm in price.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate trade.

CANDLES—The demand has been wholly for job lots at unchanged prices.

CEMENT—Has been in request at steady rates.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after, pending the auction sale of Scranton announced for Wednesday. Prices show no change.

COCOA—Has been dull, but without change of moment in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been fairly active and quoted steady; sales here, 1,000 bags by the *North America*, (balance of cargo,) 550 bags by the *Merrimac*, 322 bags by the *Elizabeth*, and 250 bags by the *Contest*; also, at Baltimore, 1,600 bags by the *Ollo*, just arrived, and 1,000 bags by the *Cricket*, all on private terms. In other descriptions, business has been very quiet, without remarkable change in rates. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c., Maracaibo at 15c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been more activity in this line at fairly supported prices. Sales have been reported 1,888 bales for early delivery, including 1,470 bales to spinners, 350 bales to shippers, and 48 bales to speculators. Also 2,250 bales for forward delivery, including 950 bales, basis Low Middling, Aug., 19¼c.@19⅜c.; 300 bales, do., Sept., 17⅞c.; 500 bales, do., Oct., 16⅞c.@16⅞c.; 600 bales, do., Nov., 16⅜c.@16½c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14¾	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17	17⅛
Low Middling	18¾	18⅞	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	22	22⅛	22¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,371
Receipts last week	5,650
Receipts the preceding week	6,132
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	729,833
Receipts same time preceding year	648,317
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	632,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	109
Exports since Sept. 1	435,088
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	358,987
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,800

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been quiet within the previous range of quotations.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have met with a slow sale at from 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—There has been only a moderate call for Dry Cod and Smoked Herring at about former figures. Mackerel have been in fair demand, but at easier rates.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been dull, but quoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for State and Western Flour has been for desirable lots of shipping extras, of which some 5,500 bbls. have been purchased, chiefly State, for export at from $5 50@$5 75 ₱ bbl., nearly all delivered. A sale of 1,000 bbls. trade brand Extra Ohio, was also reported for shipment at $6 50 ₱ bbl. In the medium and better grades, a somewhat brisker jobbing business was also reported. The offerings of all grades, however, were liberal; and prices were generally quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 10@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; very good to very choice do. at $5 75@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 95 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 15@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 85
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 30@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 55@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 10@10 00

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand at drooping rates. Sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at about $5 50@$6 75 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been dull and heavy, ranging from $4 15@$6 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 270 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western, $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6 50 for Southern, and $5 75@$5 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 20@$6 50
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 50@ 6 75
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 75@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 5 85
Corn-meal, puncheon	26 00@26 25

FRUIT—The demand has been generally on a restricted scale at less buoyant prices. The main exceptions to the general dullness have been in the instances of Layer Raisins, of which some 5,400 boxes have been reported sold at $4 10@$4 15, currency, and $3 40, gold, ₱ box, showing a lower range; and of Sardines, of which 1,000 cases have been placed, part at 18¼c.

GRAIN—Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been in more active request, chiefly for export to the Continent, though partly on speculative account and for milling purposes, at an improvement of about 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The main business has been in good to prime boat loads of Amber Western at from $1 42@$1 44, afloat, and good do. at $1 40, in store, though car lots of choice Michigan brought $1 45, and some inferior Illinois was placed as low as $1 35 ₱ bushel. A load of inferior Amber Maryland was also taken for export at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Spring Wheat has been quoted firm for sound parcels, which have been scarce and wanted, mainly for shipment, on the basis of $1 32 for Old No. 1, at which a load was disposed of, and $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2; steamer grades of No. 2 Spring have been in moderate request at $1 18@$1 23 for ordinary to very good, and No. 3 do. at $1 10@$1 12 ₱ bushel. Some odd lots of rejected Spring were placed at $1 05@$1 08 ₱ bushel. There has not been much inquiry for White Wheat, which has been quite unsettled in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 159,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 53@$1 60; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 30@$1 45, chiefly at $1 42@$1 44; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 32 for Old; No. 2 Spring at $1 18@$1 25 for soft and warm to very good Milwaukee, and $1 16@$1 21 for Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 12; mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 15; rejected and mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 08; Amber State at $1 42@$1 44; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 48½; White Southern at $1 55@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered freely at lower and drooping prices, with a fairly active demand reported, mainly from the trade, at the quotations. The bulk of the business was in sound Mixed Western at 85c.@86c., chiefly at 85c., ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 8..c.@8..c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 85c. for sound loads, 90c.@95c., chiefly at 92c.@95c. for Yellow Western and State; $1 02@$1 10 for White do., and 78c.@81c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet and heavy on the basis of 85c.@95c. for Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Barley-malt has been in light request at $1 20@$1 25 for State, and $1 25@$1 30 for Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,800 bushels. Oats have been in rather better request, particularly good to prime parcels of both Old and New, prices of which have been quoted a trifle stronger. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,000 bushels, at 51c.@52c., chiefly 51c. for old Mixed Western; 52c. for State, from store; 47c.@57c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 32,514 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; and 5,087 bbls. Flour, and 19,940 bushels Wheat, for London.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull at irregular rates. Bags, 12½c. gold, in bond. Bagging, 31c.@31½c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New is inactive at from 80c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy, with rather freer offerings reported. Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,000 Buenos Ayres at 24½c., gold; 2,000 Vera Cruz on private terms; 12,500 Montevideo, mostly from second hands, at 23½c., gold; and 2,700 Wet-salted Texas on private terms. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., gold, as they run; Texas 21@28 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 23@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@13c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper-leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., 26c.@26½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 14c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c. currency.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, yet quoted steady at from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@18c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigan, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 10 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $2 25@$2 30 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm and fairly active, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 35c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Backs, 18c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 65@$1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in rather better demand, including Southern Pine, $32@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $56@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $49@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$60; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black-walnut, $90@$124.

METALS—Copper has been quiet at unchanged prices; 250,000 lbs. Ingot have been sold at 20½c.@21c. ₱ lb. Pig-iron has been inactive, and under comparatively fair offerings. Scotch has been quoted weak in price. The dealings since our last have been on a restricted scale, with Scotch Pig quoted at $35 for Gartsherrie, $32 50 for Glengarnock, and $33 for Eglinton, and Iron rails and bars have been quiet since our last, at unaltered prices. The current quotations for rails are $59, gold, for English, and $70@$71, currency, for American, ₱ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been dull at about former rates. Straits Tin has been quiet and weak at 35½c., gold, ₱ lb. English Tin has been inactive at 32½c.@32¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Banca Tin nominal. Tin Plates have been inactive at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—There has been very little call for any description, and prices have been more or less nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite firm on light offerings and a moderate demand, on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,850 bbls., chiefly Strained at $1 85. Tar has been inactive at former prices. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, but rather less buoyant in price, on the basis of 39½c.@40c. for merchandise, ₱ gallon; sales, 470 bbls., in lots. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@40c., ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 85@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 75@$3 75; Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The general market has been very dull, the demand for the leading kinds having been confined to job lots within our range. Crude Whale at 68c.@72c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 26; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard oil at $1 12½@$1 20; Red Oil at 76c.@78½c.; Linseed oil at 91c.@93c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 30@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@52c.; Spermaceti at 30c.@32c.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@64c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 77½c.@81½c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A stronger market has been noted for all kinds of Oil, on light offerings, and a moderate inquiry. Crude in bulk has been in pretty fair request at firmer prices, with sales reported of equal to 2,850 bbls., at 13½c.@14c., closing with the latter as the asking rate for early delivery. For the last half of September delivery as much as 14c. was said to have been bid. In shipping Crude there has been some little animation at higher and somewhat irregular figures, the current quotations having been from 17½c.@18½c. ₱ gallon, with a sale reported of under 1,000 bbls., at the latter rate, which was regarded as an exceptional transaction. At the Creek the demand for Crude, in bulk, was fairly active at buoyant prices, with sales and settlements reported of equal to 12,500 bbls. on the basis of $3 25 on the Upper Road, seller sixty days. On the Lower Road the prevalent quotation was $3 40 ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been quoted a fraction dearer, and scarce for prompt delivery, with a moderate demand reported. Sales have been made here of 500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 27c., and 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 26½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 26c.@26½c., and 1,500 bbls. do., September, at 26½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances have been 2,395 bbls. for Stettin. Refined Oil in cases continues in moderate request within a range of from 30c.@32c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been from moderate demand at 10c. in shipping order; 16c.@16½c. in cases, and 5½c.@5¾c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and nearly nominal in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 25 for Western Mess, with retail lots at $28 50; $30@$31 50 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25@$28 50 for Thin Mess; $29@$29 25 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been dull at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 75 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@22½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in light stock and demand at about 16c.@16½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 16c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb.; sales, 85 boxes. Lard has been in fair demand, partly for shipment, and quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 915 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅜c. for fair to prime Western Steam, mainly 16¼c. for prime, ₱ lb. Included in the sales were 250 tcs. Prime Steam, for export at 16¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in light demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef rules quiet at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue quite dull at from $35@$37 50 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand and quoted steady. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 1,360 pks. Cheese continues quiet at from 4c.@13½c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 3,791 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	12¾@13¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8 @10
State Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	4 @ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12 @13¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	6 @10

RICE—There has been decidedly more activity in the market for Rangoon and Patna at rather stronger prices. There has been quite a lively demand, for the Cuban market, to anticipate the impending advance in the import duty there. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 11,000 bags Rangoon, (including 8,000 bags here, and 3,000 bags to arrive up to Sept. 5,) at $3@$3 25, gold; also, 900 bags Patna at $3 75@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs., the market closing buoyantly. Carolina has been quiet, but quoted about steady; 50 tcs. were sold at $8 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady and in moderately active demand; sales, 1,510 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Demerara at from 9c.@12½c.; and 279 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@9⅞c.@11c., ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 92,850 hhds., 115,125 boxes, and 505,421 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10⅝c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅞c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at 11½c.@13½c., as extremes.

SALT—Continues in moderate request at steady rates.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at unchanged figures.

SEEDS—Timothy is selling slowly at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Clover-seed at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb. American Rough Flax at $2 35@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been less active at $2 22½, gold, ₱ bushel. A sale of 2,000 bags has been made at Boston, at $2 22½, gold, per bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet, since our last, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c.@39c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, including Castile at 11½c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c., per lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited demand at former prices.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 9½c.@9¾c. for ordinary to prime; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@13⅞c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been an improved demand for desirable lots at firm prices, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 80; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good demand at steady rates. Sales, 740 hhds., at 6½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Seed-leaf has been very quiet, with sales reported of only 101 cases Ohio and sundry odd lots, within our range. There has been some call for Spanish, with sales reported of 100 bales Havana at 90c., and 50 bales III Cut Yara on private terms. Manufactured has been quiet. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound do., 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¼c.@10½c.; Medium do., 9½c.@11½c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 36c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 18c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and medium, 18c.@21c.; good and fine, 22c.@25c.; bright work, common and medium, 27c.@32c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and rather weak in price. Sales, 280 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pks., at 93½c.@94½c., chiefly at 93½c.@94c. for inferior to prime brands, ₱ gallon; receipts, 192 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The main inquiry has been for Breadstuff room for British and Continental ports, at somewhat stronger rates. Petroleum vessels have not been in much request, and have been rather less firm as to rates. For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d. by sail, and 6½d. by steam, the latter rate to fill up, closing with 7d. demanded by steam; also, 250 tcs. Lard on private terms. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d., ₱ 280 lbs.; and a British brig, with a small cargo of Petroleum on private terms. For Antwerp, a British bark, with 23,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d., and, by another vessel, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Rotterdam, 38,500 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Aug. 29, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Odell, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—17.

The minutes of meetings held August eight, fifteen, twenty-two and twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To lay Belgian pavement in Lewis-street, between Grand and Houston streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To regulate, &c., One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To flag sidewalks on both sides of Eighty-second-street, between First and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay improved Nicolson Pavement in Eighty-second-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

INVITATIONS.

From the Timothy J. Campbell Association, to attend their annual picnic at Bellevue Garden, on Thursday, September one; and from Honorable Stephen Roberts, President of the Empire City Rowing Regatta Club, to attend their ninth annual regatta at Harlem, on Tuesday, September six.

Which were accepted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To place a free drinking-hydrant in front of number three hundred and fifty-one Stanton-street; to pay to the widow of Henry Rogers, late Assistant Alderman for the Ninth Assembly District, the salary accruing to such office while the same continues vacant; to lay Belgian pavement in Vesey-street, from Broadway to West-street; also, in Clarke-street, from Broome to Spring-street; also, in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; to place and light a street-lamp in front of Grammar School number thirty-four; also, same in front of number one hundred and thirty-two West Thirty-first-street; also, same in front of three hundred and fifty-eight East Nineteenth-street; also, same in front of number one hundred and three East Thirty-first-street; to place and light two lamps in front of the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station-house; to permit M. A. Andrews to place a large ornamental lamp in front of number two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven Third-avenue; to lay gas-mains and place and light lamps in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue eastward one hundred feet, and also same in Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Odell, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—17.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Aug. 29, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Charlock, McKiever, O'Neill, Schlichting, Woltman—5.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA; THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
TRUE AS STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
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NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

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Five copies, one year	8
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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our special dispatch from Paris, this morning, gives some interesting illustrations of the extent to which the Prussian system of espionage in France has been carried. The people of the country have begun to second the scouts in securing information of Prussian movements. Officers and others from the front insist that a great battle was fought on Sunday in the north, in which the French, under McMahon and Bazaine, were successful. A new corps organized in Paris, and numbering 60,000 men, has gone to reinforce McMahon. A London dispatch says great preparations are made for wounded at Charleville, in rear of McMahon's position. The Prussians say that the Paris telegram purporting to come from Bazaine are fraudulent, as that General is entirely isolated. The French War Office publishes the statement that there are nearly 900,000 men within the triangle formed by Rheims, Rethel and Vouziers, and declares that Bazaine is not shut up, but has 120,000 men, and with McMahon, who has 180,000, is stealing marches on the Prince Royal. The Prussian force at Rhethel is said to be 500,000. The scene of the impending battle will probably be between Rheims and Mézières, Sedan and Montmédy. The last-named places are situated within a few miles of the Belgian boundary. Belgium troops, according to Brussels dispatches, are hastening the frontier to prevent invasion in the event of a great battle. The same dispatch says McMahon's head-quarters are at Sedan, and denies the reported investment of Longwy by Prussians. The Prince Imperial had been sent to Mézières, which is regarded as impregnable. Advices from the Provinces received in Paris are to the effect that the sharp-shooters are becoming efficient in attacks on Prussian scouts and stragglers; these and the Garde Mobile encourage the peasantry to resist the exactions of the invaders instead of yielding tamely to them as formerly. This is made the foundation for speculation on the possible fate of the Prussians at the hands of the peasantry whom they have frequently shot when taken with arms, in case they are defeated. The Mayor of Epernay has been dismissed for advising non-resistance to the Prussians, in a proclamation.

Measures have been taken near Paris to blow up the bridges and tear up the railroads about the city immediately on the approach of the enemy. The Diplomatic Corps, in the event of siege, is to go to Tours, which will be considered neutral by the belligerents, in view of the presence of the foreign representatives. The Government departments are about to go there also. The Corps Legislatif, on Monday, voted two measures as urgent—the formation of battalions from the Garde Nationale, home guards and firemen, to hang on the line of march of the Prussians and attack them at every opportunity; and the taking at a certain price of all the arms manufactured in France for private parties or foreigners, and now ready for use. The dispatches from Paris represent the city as ready for the attack, all classes of the population being ready to defend it. A private individual who purchased 300,000 old muskets from the Government has returned them, and they are used by the Garde National. Great confusion and distress have been caused in Paris by the forced departure of German residents. The journals, however, congratulate the Governor on the withdrawal of many enemies of the country. Mr. Washburne's position of protector of German interests involves much labor and annoyance. All Germans arrested under the recent order of Gen. Trochu insist on an examination before the American Minister. No American has been arrested as yet as a Prussian spy, while ten out of every dozen Englishmen have, so says the London *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent. Parisians of all ranks have been enrolled for the defense of the city. Two of the Boulevard de La Villette rioters were brought before the military tribunal yesterday in Paris, and confessed the attack on the station, and that they attempted to excite a revolt. They have been condemned to death, another to imprisonment for life, and one to five years' imprisonment. Travel to Paris by way of Calais was stopped by the French authorities yesterday, and the Boulogne route will probably be closed today. The Carlsruhe *Gazette* says that an officer carrying a flag of truce toward Strasbourg, sent out to escort back to the city the Bishop of Strasbourg, who had visited the Prussian lines to endeavor to stop the bombardment, was fired upon by the garrison and his flag riddled with bullets. The bombardment was of course resumed. The correspondent of the London *Times* is imprisoned at Rheims; the artist of the *Graphic* at Nancy, and the correspondent of the *News* has been escorted back to Paris under guard.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Duke of Saldana goes to England as the Ambassador of Portugal.... The Carlist bands in the North of Spain have been dispersed by the troops.... The Liverpool underwriters have presented Capt. Cowell with a chronometer watch and purse of £200, for bringing the abandoned steamer *Venezuela* into the port of New-York.... Scenes of violence have been constantly occurring in Derry, Ireland, since the Boyne anniversary.... The Government of Belgium guarantees to the Antwerp and New-York Steam-ship line the minimum of postage receipts from mails carried by them.... Gustave Struve, the well-known German Liberal, is dead.

GENERAL.

Great excitement prevails in Colorado over the discovery of new silver mines, about forty miles north-west of Denver City. They are said to be the richest on the continent, and hundreds of persons are starting daily for the new El Dorado.

A message has been received from Red Cloud that he and the other chiefs will be at Fort Laramie by the middle of next month, to meet the representatives of the Government, to consult on measures of peace.

The Pilla and Maricopa Indians, of Arizona, are reported to be engaged in hostilities against the Apaches.

The limestone cutters of Lockport are on a strike for higher wages.

An order was issued by Secretary Robeson, yesterday, directing that no retired naval officers be kept on active duty except the members of the Light-house Board, the Board for the examination of officers, and those on duty at the Naval Asylum.

Celestin and Hector Jacot, Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Watch Company, have absconded with about $50,000 of the funds of the Company.

A man named John L. Seaverns was shot dead at Newburg last evening, while sitting at the tea-table.

President Grant and family are stopping at the residence of Secretary Fish, on the Hudson, opposite West Point.

Prof. Joseph Kearney, of Seaton Hall College, was run over on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near South Orange Station, on Monday and instantly killed.

A man named O. F. Grosvenor fell from a railroad bridge seventy feet high, at Scranton, Penn., on Monday night, and was killed.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Cincinnati adjourned on Monday night. The increase of membership during the year was 2,111, making altogether 30,360.

Chas. J. Sweazy was expelled from the Red Stocking Base-ball Club, of Cincinnati, on Monday night, for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

The four principals engaged in the destruction of Englebrecht's property at Salt Lake City were held under $10,000 each, and their twenty assistants under $2,000 each, on Monday last, to answer at the next term of the United States District Court, which begins its session on the 12th of September.

The Cadets at West Point broke camp and went into Winter quarters yesterday.

Israel Day, foreman of a brick-yard at Medford, Mass., was killed, yesterday, by a car which backed over him on the Lowell Railroad.

The Georgia Legislature is stated to have granted $85,000,000 worth of State lands to railroads in two days.

An institution has just been incorporated at Washington, to be known as the "American Printing House and University for the Blind," which is to be provided with all the appliances for giving a liberal education to those who are deprived of sight.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine, yesterday, Dr. Carnochan, the Health Officer, reported the arrival of several vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, and referred also to the alleged attempts of vessel-owners to evade the Quarantine regulations.

An order from the Treasury Department directs the Collector of the Port to see that goods which have been released from quarantine are brought to this City in bonded lighters or vessels, and that such craft are protected against the invasions of the Health Officer of the State.

The corner-stone of the new Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop Potter, at West Brighton, Staten Island, in the presence of a large number of people.

Decrees of divorce were granted, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Judge Barnard presiding, in the cases of Johannah L. De Cock *vs.* Henry De Cock, Jane Shaw *vs.* Joseph G. Shaw, and Rachel Ann Cole *vs.* John W. Cole. In the latter case the custody of the child is awarded to the mother.

An association of German voters was organized last evening in the Twentieth Ward, with a view to withdrawing from adherence to Tammany and severing themselves from all association with the enemies of Germany in her present struggle.

There is still no decisive news from the contending armies. The expulsion of correspondents from the seat of operations is now so rigorous that news arrives very slowly, and generally through doubtful sources. It is impossible, for instance, to ascertain anything with absolute certainty with regard to so very important a movement as the attempt to effect a junction between the forces of McMahon and Bazaine. For a fortnight past each army has been trying to reach the other, and we are told today that the "junction is not despaired of." It is quite certain, at least, that some time has been gained for the defense of Paris, and it may be presumed that Gen. Trochu will make the best possible use of it. The French are raising large reinforcements, but the Government are very glad to get hold of any old muskets they can find to place in the hands of the new levies. Thus far, every important advantage remains on the side of the Germans.

The Governorship.

The process of self-elimination is rather an unfortunate one for the gentlemen to practice whose names were mentioned as probable candidates for the Governorship. Upon the whole, it would have been a fairer course toward the Convention to leave its hands untied; and it is always an invidious thing to decline a post which has never been offered. The circumstances, however, in Mr. Marshall O. Roberts' case are a little peculiar. He found his name being generally discussed in connection with an office which he was not prepared to take. A man cannot assume ignorance of such a fact as this. Whether Mr. Marshall O. Roberts could be induced to alter his present decision is more than doubtful. Should he adhere to it, very general regret will be felt in Republican circles. There can certainly be no truth in the story that Mr. Marshall O. Roberts has acted in conjunction with a clique which desires to limit the choice of the Convention to one particular candidate. But it was very desirable that the Convention should have more than one good man to choose from. Happily, they will still be in this position. We do not pretend to indicate whom they should choose, but it is quite fair to entreat the delegates to act on grounds of public policy, and disregard the appeals of interested partisans on the one hand, and the cries of narrow prejudice on the other. It would be very possible to nominate a candidate for Governor who would doom his party to defeat beforehand. Such a blunder as that can easily be avoided, and if any man reasonably entitled to the support of the party receives the nomination, we shall maintain that it is the duty of every honest Republican to work for him. If we could have an archangel for candidate, some one would find objections to him. It is, therefore, hopeless to look for complete unanimity. We must waive minor differences, and think only of the welfare of the public and the prosperity of the party—causes which we believe to be closely identified with each other.

The Two Parties.

The desire of each of the two parties to identify the other with an extreme policy is hailed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as a tribute to the prevailing moderation of public sentiment. The fact is undeniable and the explanation sound. It is always easier for partisanship to make sweeping war upon ultraism than to criticise with just discrimination,—and only those behind the scenes know how much of fierce and virtuous denunciation has its origin in this circumstance. While popular excitement lasted, this course was profitable as well as easy. But, as a rule, invective is no longer a sufficient capital for the ambitious party leader. Savage assaults upon an opponent are not accepted as a substitute for sagacity on one's own part. The people are tired of oratorical and journalistic tournaments, with harsh words as the only weapons, and they demand an intelligent discussion of principles and policy. The Democrat who imagines that he can abuse the Grant Administration out of existence overlooks the public capacity for appreciating what it has done. And the Republican who thinks that by calling the Democracy "Copperheads" he may silence the demand for a frank and an intelligent exposition of Republican views and purposes in relation to the present and the future, misinterprets the temper which will make itself felt in the campaign. The country is cool and deliberative, and these are qualities not favorable to extreme propositions, or an illiberal proscriptive spirit in the management of elections.

So far the remark of our Louisville contemporary correctly reflects one aspect of the political position. But when it proceeds to argue that the stigma of ultraism really attaches to the Republican Party, it commits the error which it condemns in others. "Rigid party discipline," it insists, is essential to Republicans as the party in power, and *that* is "in its nature illiberal and proscriptive. They cannot afford to act liberally," we are further told, "to ignore antecedents, to invite recruits from among those they have persecuted, and thus their liberal talk signifies nothing." We submit that the responsibilities incidental to power, exercise, and for some time have exercised, a liberalizing influence upon the policy of the party. There was a period in the early stages of reconstruction when intolerance proved itself master of the Congressional situation. Even then, however, the party was more generous than Congress, as the absence of disabilities from the Constitutions and laws of the reconstructed States sufficiently shows. At a later day, too, Congress became more liberal. The recommendations of President Grant in regard to Virginia, liberal and conciliatory as they were, received prompt approval; and the admission of that State, and subsequently of Mississippi and Texas, was the triumph of moderation over harshness. The long-deferred action in the case of Georgia was of the same character. The extremists failed in their attempt to enforce terms; the State, with the full concurrence of Attorney-General Akerman, will have an election this Fall in spite of them. Their defeat in the case of Tennessee has been yet more notable. The extremists of the Reconstruction Committee are understood to have been willing to reopen matters in that State, but moderate counsels prevailed, and a great party scandal was averted. These are examples merely, but are they not conclusive? If it were necessary to add to their number, we might recite plans of an extreme character, proposed in both Chambers, only to be crushed by the better sense of the Republican majority. This general result vindicates the party from the accusation of ultraism, and evinces a consciousness of responsibility which is a guarantee against the misuse of power.

There is, moreover, a material difference in the relative strength of ultraism in the two parties. We have shown that since the commencement of Gen. Grant's Administration, conciliation and liberality have prevailed in the Republican Party. On the other hand, the attitude of Democratic newspapers, like the *Courier-Journal*, is equivalent to a confession that "the Bourbons of Democracy" still dominate in the party. What are these reiterated appeals to the Democracy in favor of "acquiescence" and moderation generally, but a confession that the majority need conversion? Our contemporary has fought courageously for months in behalf of liberal opinions, but it has been with the courage of despair. Down to this moment it has fought in vain. Besides, among the Democracy, the illiberal and proscriptive element adheres to a purpose that would render national peace impossible. It strives to perpetuate a source of discord which the Republican policy would remove forever. It proscribes millions of Southern citizens for no other crime than their color,—and if that is not illiberality, what is? The Republicans have established equality in the possession of civil and political rights, and that seems to us the very essence of liberality. There is, indeed, a class who still labor under Federal disabilities, but the Republican Party is pledged to remove them, and no less pronounced an ultraist than Gen. Butler has avowed a readiness to redeem the promise.

Why, however, does the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, despite its professions, persist in limiting a comparison of the two parties to issues that are practically dead? It would have the parties judged by their present positions—their claims to popular support by their respective ideas of policy. Can there be a doubt as to the result of a faithful application of this test? On the Democratic side we see nothing but implacable hostility to the established conditions of reconstruction, or a sullen silence that has no resemblance whatever to genuine acquiescence. Not a single gathering of the Democracy, small or great, has yet, in explicit words, "accepted the situation," while more gatherings than we care to enumerate have made their resolutions a declaration of war against the work of the last nine years. In such a cause there is neither wisdom, nor usefulness, nor hope. On the Republican side, again, we have references to the past only so far as vigilance may be required to guard what has been accomplished. The party accepts as its new work the reforms which are wanted to repair the ravages of war, and to secure to the country the full benefit of peace.

Some Features of the War and Cavalry.

The refusal of the French to allow correspondents to accompany the army, has, in a great measure, cut us off from trustworthy news as to the movements and condition of their forces. We can form a pretty correct estimate of the Prussian strength, and are kept informed of the whereabouts of King William and his Generals, but we are left to mere conjecture with regard to the location of Napoleon's head-quarters, and as to the strength of the forces under his command. It seems, however, to be certain that the French are either very weak in numbers as compared with the Prussians, or else that Gen. von Moltke has outgeneraled his antagonists at every point.

Notwithstanding the fortifications on the French frontier, the advance of the Prussians has thus far suffered no material check. The side of France bordering on the Rhine is protected by three lines of works, which are intended to supply the want of natural obstacles in impeding the march of an invading army. Wissembourg, Lauterbourg, Fort Louis, Haguenau, Strasbourg, &c., are in the first line, and are intended to cover the passages of the River Rhine. Bitche, Phalsbourg, and Béfort form the second line; Thionville, Metz, and Toul, a third line, and Verdun a grand central depot. It is generally estimated by the best military writers that an army supported by a judicious system of fortifications, can repel a land force six times as large as itself. Yet, in spite of their system of forts and entrenched camps, the French Army of 270,000 men seems unable to check the advance of a force certainly not stronger than 570,000. Von Moltke, in his plan of campaign, shows himself a strategist of the first rank. No delay is made while these French fortresses are being reduced, but a sufficient force is left before each, either to besiege or observe it, and the main body keeps on advancing. Paris is doubtless the objective of the Prussian campaign, and to obtain possession of that city it seems to the commanders more important to defeat the French forces in the field than to reduce every fortified place on the line of their march. When the armies have been defeated or dispersed, the fortifications are deprived of half their value, and their capitulation will soon follow. So the armies and not the towns become the important points.

It seems strange that the cavalry arm is not more frequently heard of in this war. The continued extension of the Prussian line of communication with their base would seem to offer an admirable chance for a raid by a dashing cavalry commander. Every long line has some weak points, and the French cavalry, if well handled, should be able to find it, or else to harass continually the invaders' rear, and to cut or threaten their line of communication, and often either to capture or destroy their supply trains. The French could start on these raids from their fortified towns, and could retreat to one or other of them after a successful foray, to equip for a fresh start. The only satisfactory reason for the absence of such cavalry expeditions is that the Prussian investing forces are so large as to render their success doubtful. If the army of observation was composed of all arms of the service, a force might be sent to follow any cavalry raiders who should start out from one of these fortifications; but the besieged might then take advantage of the reduced numbers of the besiegers, and make a successful sortie. Such expeditions also would give the French some of the advantages which always in warfare accrue to those who act on the offensive, but which have hitherto remained entirely with the Prussians.

It is now very generally conceded that the Prussians will invest Paris, and that the defense of the city will be left to the troops and raw levies now in it, while Bazaine and McMahon operate against the German centre and left. If the extensive and formidable works of Metz were able to afford so little assistance to the veterans of Bazaine, it does not seem probable that Paris will long be able to resist the assault of the victorious army led by the Crown Prince of Prussia. Paris is, doubtless, well fortified and provisioned for a siege, but too much reliance is not to be placed upon the valor and determination of its defenders. In a conflict between new troops and veterans, the chances are generally in favor of the latter, unless their numbers are insignificant, even if the former are protected by fortifications. The real fate of Paris will probably be decided elsewhere than under its walls, for unless Bazaine can defeat and overwhelm the Prussian forces now in their front, so as to march to the assistance of the capital, that city will doubtless fall into the hands of the Crown Prince.

Partisan Raids on Official Pockets.

The practice of arbitrarily assessing office-holders and their subordinates for political purposes is, under any circumstances, unjust and demoralizing. Hitherto both political parties have been accustomed to raise money for campaign purposes in this way; but the fact does not justify the practice, and we hope that it will be discontinued, at least by the Republican managers. Secretary Cox deserves thanks for protecting the clerks in the Interior Department from one of these "party assessments" which was recently attempted to be made upon them.

It will be said that large sums of money are required to defray the necessary expenses of every campaign, and that voluntary contributions cannot be depended upon. To this the response should be that the disbursement of money at elections, except for purposes generally recognized as legitimate, is the bane of American political action, and that unless it can be stopped it will cause official honors to become objects of mere traffic. It may also safely be assumed as a fact that employes of the Government will surely retaliate in some way for party raids which may be made upon them. In most instances, their compensation is not large enough to justify the assessments to which they are subjected, and they pay them grudgingly, and with a sense of wrong. Thus the public becomes in reality the chief sufferer. In no case ought any branch of the public service to be permitted to become a field for partisan levies, and we are glad that the Secretary of the Interior had the courage to put his official veto on the attempt to make a raid upon his Department.

The Future of Alsace.

Strasbourg has not yet surrendered, nor has Schlettstadt, nor New-Breisach; but, apart from its three great fortresses, Alsace is as much under the rule of Germany as it was before the treaty of Ryswick, two centuries ago. A question present to the minds of all European statesmen is, will it be allowed to become French again? France, in her days of confidence and pride of military organization—days which already seem to have passed years ago—was understood to covet the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, below the Lauter, in addition to what she already possesses above it. Had the French Army marched upon Berlin, as they expected to do, and Napoleon III. been able to dictate the terms of peace to a vanquished Germany, the world would not have been greatly surprised had he demanded the cession of Rhenish Prussia. And yet, when Count Bismarck is credited with the declaration that the price of peace must be two hundred millions of dollars and the cession of Alsace, the French Press gets into transports of indignation, and neutral journals affect to believe that the King of Prussia, in his new character of Emperor of Germany, will seek no territorial aggrandizement whatever. Whether well-founded or not, the opinion is certainly very significant of what the world expects from a united Germany. In seeking military conquest, the Empire was merely following the traditions that presided over its birth, while in choosing a rôle of magnanimity and conciliation, Germany would be proving itself that guarantee for the peace of Europe which its new-found supremacy will entitle it to become.

The narrow strip of territory—having a length of about one hundred miles, and an average breadth of twenty—that lies between the Rhine and the Vosges Mountains, and extends from Switzerland to the Bavarian Palatinate, was one of the conquests of the Generals of the "Great Monarch," Louis XIV. Next to Flanders, it was, during the Middle Ages and the centuries immediately succeeding, the favorite battle-ground of Europe. Since it ceased to be a fief of the German Empire, it has, in everything but language and customs, become thoroughly French. The proposed incorporation of such a province with Baden can scarcely be stigmatized, in the language of the French Press, as a piece of "overweening arrogance passing all bounds," but the consummation of such a project would be a piece of very questionable policy. It might be a tribute to a pardonable national vanity to be able to say that from Basel to the muddy flats of Holland, both banks of "the free, the German Rhine" was theirs. But though Alsace, from its affinity of race and language, could scarcely be called another Venetia, it would be held on a tenure hardly more secure. The acquisition of an additional 3,825 square miles, and rather less than a million and a quarter of new population, could not be a very great access of strength to the reconstituted German Empire, while the necessity of holding the province by right of conquest could not fail to prove a permanent source of weakness.

Whatever Continental nations may elect to do, it is clear from the tone of the English Press that Great Britain will not go to war to guarantee the integrity of French territory. Should Prussia be resolved upon making the Vosges the eastern frontier of France, she will probably be prepared to disarm the hostility of both Russia and Austria. It is for the Germans themselves to decide whether the territory in question is worth their having with the risks which it would carry with it.

Victoria as an Obstructive.

The European war seems likely to prove a severe trial of British Court etiquette in regard to public business. According to that etiquette, the Sovereign is not only the head of the State politically, but is the centre around which all the machinery of Government revolves. Hence the personal sanction, by signature, of the Queen must be given to all public acts, or they must be ratified by her presence. Does a new Cabinet require to be sworn in, the gentlemen on whom that distinction is to be conferred must proceed to the royal residence for the purpose. Are diplomatic dispatches to pass between her Minister of Foreign Affairs and another Government, she must of necessity be personally consulted. In short, the theory of the Constitution being that, wherever the Sovereign happens to be, there is the executive centre of the nation, no important State action can have legal force without consultation with her, and her sanction. And yet this process is, after all, in very many cases, a mere formality. She signs innumerable documents, the contents of which she does not even care to know. The actions of the Ministry are shaped with reference to public necessity, and their conception of the duty of the hour. They are her "advisers," which means that they inform her of the manner in which they propose to meet particular exigencies. Their responsibility is practically to Parliament, not to the Sovereign. But they are the Queen's Ministers, and what they do in regard to national or international affairs is by a kind of legal fiction done by her.

It might be supposed, then, that the Court would remain sometimes at London, so as to occasionally facilitate official labors, arduous at the best. The Queen, however, has not resided in London for several years. The Minister who waits upon her on business must go to Windsor—double the distance that Versailles is from Paris—or to Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, or Balmoral, in the wilds of Scotland, and twenty miles from railroad communication. The labor and delay of this going to and fro is of course regarded as a grievance, even at times when no very momentous events are taking place. But, now that a tremendous war is raging between two great nations, and the diplomatic relations of Europe are watched with intense anxiety, the Queen has retired to Balmoral with as little hesitation as if she were in a merely private station, or a mere cypher in public affairs. No wonder the British public are asking disagreeable questions, and contrasting the tedious ceremonial to which their servants are subjected with the facilities to which they are entitled, and which they are accorded elsewhere.

Another very interesting series of letters from our special correspondents will be found in our columns today. We invite special attention to the letter from an ex-officer of the Army of the Potomac. He has been one of the most adventurous and quick-witted of correspondents, and his account of his observations will be read with great interest.

Last night's meeting of the Germans in the Twentieth Ward we take to be the beginning of a movement that will operate powerfully in the politics of this City and State. The promises which enabled the Democratic Party in the last election to secure the German vote have been so flagrantly disregarded that disgust and disaffection are the consequences. The promises then made have been broken; the expectations then excited remain to this day unfulfilled. The Democratic leaders have taken care of themselves, leaving the Germans to endure their betrayal as they best can. This fact alone would explain the determination of our German citizens hereafter to use their influence to better purpose. They decline to be bought and sold by Democratic managers. The pro-French sympathies of that party, as shown since the commencement of the war, are another cause of offense, and one that will accelerate the alienation of which we now see the commencement. With a liberal platform and liberal candidates, Republicans may hope this Fall to receive important accessions from the German ranks.

We trust that the Syracuse *Journal* speaks by authority in regard to Senators Conkling and Fenton, when it declares that "they both realize the necessity for sinking all considerations of self in the contest to once more put New-York in her true political position." This is what should be realized by many, in addition to the two Senators. The gentlemen who are so anxious to take the nominating power out of the hands of the Saratoga Convention, and to place candidates in the field before the ground on which they shall stand has been defined, are certainly not taking the best course to promote party harmony and success. A little modesty and forbearance now may avert some mortification in November.

The Quarantine difficulty is getting into a confusion more hopeless, if possible, than ever. The order of the campaign has been changed, and the combatants are now Dr. Carnochan and the Collector of the Port, the latter having appeared, under Government sanction, as the champion of the merchants. Much as we disapprove of the tactics of the Health Officer, we fail to see in the order of the Secretary of the Treasury a conclusive reply to the opinion of counsel, which we quoted several days ago. As a general statement of fact, "goods which have passed quarantine in another State" doubtless pass into the custody of the revenue officers, but the very question at issue is, whether cargoes once arrived within Sandy Hook can pass quarantine in any other State than New-York. Until this legal question is fairly set at rest, neither the merchants nor the Government can safely proceed upon general principles, which beg the entire question, but do not answer it.

An international war makes about as sad havoc with reputations as a keenly-contested election. The Germans, not content with beating the French Generals in the field, have taken to blackening their characters in the newspapers. According to the Cologne *Gazette*, Marshal Bazaine left Mexico without paying his gaming debts, and after allowing his soldiers to steal all they could, he sold guns and military stores to Juarez, the mortal enemy of the Emperor he had gone to fight for. Palikao is stigmatized as "his worthy colleague in robbery," and the Hungarian General who, the other day, wrote a letter hostile to Bismarck, is by another journal described as being of the meanest origin, a suspected forger, and a pander to the lowest class of royal vices. Having disposed of the husband, the biographer proceeds to attack the wife, till, with all due allowance for the amenities of warfare, the reader is tempted to wish that camp followers should be left to do the stabbing, without finding imitators in the newspapers.

It is certainly very creditable to the Ninth Regiment and its officers, that during the whole period of their sojourn at Long Branch, including that of their journeys to and from their camp, not an incident of the most trifling character occurred to mar the general harmony, not an unkind word was spoken, and not a man was known to have been on any occasion the worse for drink. Considering the heat of the weather and the many temptations to excitement and excess, inseparable from so protracted an excursion, these facts are highly honorable to the regiment and to the discipline which its commander has been enabled to maintain.

Two enterprising citizens have tried the experiment of putting up what are called "apartment-houses," which means first-class tenement-houses, in which each family of occupants have a floor to themselves. The experiment so far has been successful, although it must be admitted that the price for a flat—something over $1,300—charged in one of these houses, scarcely meets the ideas of economy its erection was expected to meet. The editor of *Putnam's Monthly* suggests a plan which would apparently remedy this difficulty. He proposes that a number of families should unite to put up a common edifice, and conduct, on the joint stock principle, a kind of combined household. At first sight this looks impracticable, but is it not done, or something very much like it, in the clubs? We are informed that at all events the experiment is to be tried. Some gentlemen have devised a system precisely of such a character, have procured their architectural plans, and organized a company. Our informant adds that as soon as the cold weather comes—if it ever *does* come—the projectors will bring their scheme before the public.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Naval Order—Improvement in the Consular Service—A New Democratic Organ—Provision for the Education of the Blind.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Quite a sensation was created in naval circles today by the publication of Secretary Robeson's order that after the first of October no retired naval officer shall be kept on active duty except the members of the Light-house Board, of the Board for the Examination of Officers, and those on duty at the Naval Asylum. This order affects fourteen Rear-Admirals, namely: Stringham, Breese, Paulding, Crabbe, Montgomery, J. R. Sands, Bell, Wilkes, Harwood, Thatcher, Craven, Radford, Turner and Poor, seven of whom are now on active duty. It also relieves from duty sixteen Commodores, and a large number of other officers. It reduces their pay one-half, and will be productive of much hardship in the cases of officers having large families without private means, as is the case with many. It is well known that the order would have been strongly opposed by Admiral Porter, had he been here. There are six more Rear-Admirals who will be retired before the end of next year, namely: S. C. Rowan, O. S. Glisson, Melancthon Smith, S. W. Godon, L. M. Goldsborough, Henry Walke.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The returns at the Fifth Auditor's Office show that there has been an improvement in the Consular service under the present Administration, similar to that which has distinguished the revenue service. In both cases the changes of officers, has almost invariably increased the revenue. The most remarkable in this particular of all the Consulates, is that at Honolulu. In the third and fourth quarters of 1865, under the former Consul, the disbursements of this Consulate exceeded its receipts by $27,082, while in the fourth quarter of 1869, under the management of Consul Adamson, $5,167 was turned into the Treasury as the excess of receipts over the expenditures.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

The arrangements for starting the new Democratic newspaper here are now complete. The capital of $100,000 has all been paid in, and is now deposited in bank. Mr. Harvey has been elected editor-in-chief, and Mr. C. K. Harris, lately of the *Republican*, managing editor, and Ex-Mayor Berrett, business manager. A building has been rented for the purpose, and the first number of the paper will be issued about the middle of November.

PRINTING-HOUSE AND UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND.

An institution of public utility has just been incorporated and located in this District, to be known as the American Printing-house and University for the Blind, of which the following gentlemen are corporators: G. W. Samson, D. D.; Joseph Henry, L. D. D.; A. S. Solomons, J. H. Van Rysnic, R. M. Hall, Judge George P. Fisher, S. P. Brown, A. R. Shepherd, and W. S. Huntington, together with the President and Secretary of each and every one of the State Boards of Trustees of the American Printing-House for the Blind, or the American University for the Blind, now organized and hereafter to be organized, and one other person who may be elected by each of the said State Board of Trustees, and every other person who shall contribute the sum of $500 to the national institution of learning for the blind, and every person on whose behalf the sum of $500 shall be so contributed. The preamble to the charter thus sets forth the object and plan: It shall be a national institution for learning for the blind, and provide for that class of persons facilities for instruction not heretofore enjoyed or attainable by them, viz.: a complete series of text-books, works of general literature, and an illustrative apparatus addressed to the sense of touch, together with all other methods conducive to the acquisition of thorough and liberal education.

CENSUS RETURNS.

The census reports from Florida, Kentucky, New-York, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Minnesota and Ohio show that the work is substantially completed in those States, and it is expected that returns will be received from nearly all the districts on the 10th of September. A few subdivisions will send in scattering returns from that date until the 1st of October. About 7,500,000 names have already been received at the Census Office. Half a million a day has been the average of the past week, which will probably increase to a million a day during the present week. It will be shown the number of farmers has largely increased, not only beyond the number of 1860, but beyond the liberal estimates taken for 1870. This has been particularly observed in Michigan, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, of the Western States, and in all the Southern States. The increase reported in Tennessee is extraordinary. Manufacturing establishments are being reported far more numerously than in 1860. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining correct statements of the value of manufacturing production in consequence of the fear of taxation, the provision for the confidential character of returns having failed to become a law. From the schedule already received it would seem probable that the occupations of the people would be reported to the number of nearly, if not quite, 25,000,000, out of an assumed total population of 40,000,000. This feature of the returns of the present census is likely to exhibit the greatest improvement. Occupations are being tabulated with distinctions of age, sex and nationality.... The Patent Office has granted an extension of a patent for seven years to Henry Voeller for reducing wood fibre to paper pulp.

THE NEW-YORK QUARANTINE SEIZURE.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that the Quarantine authorities who forcibly seized two lighters laden with imported merchandise in bond, while proceeding from Perth Amboy to New-York, and carried them into the Quarantine ground at New-York, had no legal right to do so, and has instructed the Collector at New-York to take proper and prompt means to recover the seized property.

TREASURY DECISION REGARDING DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decision: Old scrap-steel is dutiable at the rate of thirty percentum ad valorem, as steel in any form not otherwise provided for. Where there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to impugn the good faith of an importer of dutiable goods, who, after entering the same for re-exportation in bond, voluntarily abandons such entry with the assent of the Customs authorities—the goods never having left the warehouse—the Department will not, as a general rule, enforce the export bond *non constat*; but the Collector should have reported the case to the Department for instructions before assenting to such abandonment. The act of re-exportation in bond, within the period limited by law, is intended by the law to be a voluntary act, at the option of the party desiring to export. Where duties are erroneously estimated at the time of taking the warehouse bond, and are found on subsequent liquidation to exceed the penal amount of such bond, the principal will be held personally liable for the deficiency. Hemp bags for bagging or sacking salt imported in bulk, is liable to ninety per cent. duty. Dressed sheep-skins, with the wool on, and dressed bird-skins, with the feathers on, are liable to twenty-five per cent. duty. The reduction of two per cent. for leakage, authorized by the act of 1799, is to be made from the quantity, not from the duties. An iron steamer, taken to Europe and enlarged, cannot retain her status as an American vessel. Old brass or brass sheathing, metal fit only for remanufacture, is liable to only fifteen per cent. duty.

THE SPANISH LEGATION.

Col. John Hay arrived here this morning direct from Madrid, and has resigned his office as Secretary to the United States Legation in that city. The Spanish Government at the time of his departure, had not assented to the proposition of this Government for a commission to sit in Washington to adjust questions growing out of complications in Cuba.

POLITICAL.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Declension of Gubernatorial Candidates—Gov. Woodford's Supporters.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, the Fenton candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, declines, in a letter to the *Tribune*, the use of his name before the Convention, assigning as a reason why he could not accept the nomination the uncertain condition of his health. A disinclination to respond, to the extent that his political backers anticipated, in the way of material aid to carry on the canvass, may also have had something to do with it; but the main reason for his declension as interpreted in political circles is, that an "understanding" has been had between FENTON and his candidate by which the adroit Senator is to be put in a position to head off the Conkling movement in favor of HORACE GREELEY as a candidate, and take all the credit of that brilliant idea to himself. Had he known that Mr. GREELEY desired to be a candidate, he lately remarked, he would not have thought of proposing any other name; and he now goes to the Convention, as a delegate, not as many have supposed, to get himself elected Chairman, but to assume the position of GREELEY's chief spokesman, and take the wind out of the Conkling sails. How the "original Jacobs" will relish this flank movement remains to be seen.

Simultaneously with Mr. ROBERTS' declension, the Oneida *Dispatch*, the leading Republican organ of Madison County, which has hitherto urged the claims of the Ex-Speaker as a candidate, announces the retirement of that gentleman from the field, and takes occasion to present the name of Gen. WOODFORD as its next choice. "Gen. WOODFORD," it says, "is a young man, and a splendid debater, and if nominated will at once take the stump and canvass the State from Niagara Falls to Montauk Point. He makes friends wherever he goes, and a great many friends both for himself and his party wherever he speaks. A continued canvass on the stump for two months, during which time Gen. WOODFORD would be brought face to face with nearly every voter in the State, could not fail to increase our vote by many thousands. Gen. WOODFORD has no enemies or vulnerable points, and therefore would poll the full strength of his party. And while he is so fortunate as to excite no enmities, he is endowed with the rare gift of making strong and devoted personal friends, and as a candidate for Governor would develop a large personal strength. We believe a Republican victory is possible with any candidate. We believe that with Gen. WOODFORD at the head of our ticket, we would be well nigh sure of success."

The Palmyra *Gazette*, of Wayne County, also comes out strongly for Gen. WOODFORD, and urges the Republicans of that district to "see to it that the delegates to the State Convention are appointed in the interest of that sturdy Republican and brave soldier, STEWART L. WOODFORD."

It would seem, therefore, that as matters stand now, the list of candidates is practically narrowed down to WOODFORD and GREELEY.

DESERTING TAMMANY.

The German Voters Organizing for the Fall Campaign—Meeting in the Twentieth Ward—Arraignment of the Democratic Leaders.

A meeting of German citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held, last evening, in the saloon of LEWIS STAUCH, No. 406 West Thirty-seventh-street. The object of the meeting was to organize the Germans of the Ward, with a view to counteract the Irish vote throughout the City, fight against Tammany, and sustain the Republican Party. Their reasons for deserting Tammany are set forth in their published appeal as follows:

To the Germans in the Twentieth Ward:

Recent events in our fatherland have amply demonstrated what we Germans can do if we are a unit, and if we have a determined will. In our home the German has risen in his full power and intelligence. For him there exists no North, no South, no Prussia, Bavaria or Würtemberg—only Germany—and for his beloved fatherland he now is in the field to punish the old enemy. Already are Alsace and Lorraine in our hands, and the great and powerful army opposed to us is everywhere defeated, and retreating to save their capital, Paris. The result of this war can now no longer be doubted. But now the reason of this call. Since the existence of an American history, the Germans in this country, but especially in the City of New-York, have been used as political tools. A certain class has been successful in obtaining control of the management of our municipal affairs. This is principally due to the co-operation of the great majority of the Germans with this party. But in the last State election, through the great efforts of the German element, this party has also gained a great victory. The promises which the party has made are still fresh in our memory. But how has this party fulfilled its promises, and which are the reforms that they have carried out? Corruption and infamy have characterized the action of the late Senate and Assembly. "Money making" was the principal object of these politicians. For them there exists no such thing as principle, honor or virtue. They are nothing but common politicians. And how are the Germans represented in the management of our municipal or State affairs? We say, according to our strength, not at all. Who are the leaders of the party and what are the sentiments which they show toward the Germans? At Irish-French meetings their speeches are full of hate and malice toward us, and at their pic-nics the bands are obliged to play the "Marseillaise" repeatedly, amid the hurrahs of the assemblage. This indicates the feeling of these people. These actions of this party have originated this call on you. We will in future not be the tools of political cliques. We will act free and independent, and give our earnest and full support to the party which will nominate for the respective offices men of honor and honesty, and will give to us Germans due representation in their nominations. This is our cause. Now to work, and with a determined will and energy, we will meet with success. In conclusion, we respectfully invite you to participate at a meeting in which the Germans of the Twentieth Ward will organize, to be held at L. STAUCH's hall, No. 406 West Thirty-seventh-street.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: J. M. MOSER, President; JOHN ECKSTERN, Vice-President; JULIUS WEIL, Secretary; A. EFFLER, Assistant Secretary; A. PATH, Treasurer.

A Committee was appointed to extend the organization throughout all the other Wards in the City, of which the following gentlemen were appointed members: Dr. Limpert, Philip Geiser J. Weil, B. Porth, C. Werner, M. Marx, J. Eckstein, A. Schumacker and H. Cornelly. Another special committee was appointed to promote the objects of the movement in the different election districts of the Twentieth Ward. Speeches were made by the President, Mr. MOSER, by Dr. LIMPERT and others, announcing the purpose of the movement to be to unite the Germans throughout the City against the adherents of Tammany, and especially against those who have given their sympathy to France in her present struggle with Fatherland. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and all seemed confident that a big gap would be made in the Tammany ranks in the coming Fall election.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Second Assembly District Republican Association.

A special meeting of this Association was held at No. 181 Chatham-street, last evening, DENNIS SHEA, President, in the chair. On motion of Mr. STEWART, it was voted that the officers of the Association meet at head-quarters, to together with the members of the General Committee from that district, and nominate candidates for delegates to the Saratoga Convention, to be voted for at the primary meeting on Friday evening. Resolutions of respect to the memory of JOSEPH KNOX, an ex-member of the Association, who was drowned in attempting to save the lives of some ladies in the East River, were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Third Assembly District Republican Association.

A meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held at Head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-street, last evening, THOS. MULLIGAN, the President, in the chair. The report of the Committee on New Members, appointed at a previous meeting, was received. The Committee reported the names of fifty new candidates for membership, together with 100 colored voters in the district. A committee of one from each election district was appointed to examine the qualifications of the candidates and report at the next meeting on Thursday evening. The officers of the Association and the members of the General Committee were authorized to select candidates for delegates to the State Convention, to be voted for at the primary meeting, and report the same to the Association on Thursday evening.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Organization.

A stated meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Organization was held last evening at their rooms, No. 279 Third-avenue. There was a large attendance. Gen. PLEASONTON occupied the chair. The Committee on the Constitution and By-laws reported a plan for the future government of the society, which were unanimously accepted. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the admission of delegates. Some of the representatives of German organizations in the City spoke of the importance of harmonious action at this particular time. The soldiers and sailors of whatever nationality, who aided this nation through its late trouble, the speaker said, ought to stand by each other in the coming State election. It was finally arranged that the Chairman, Gen. PLEASANTON, Gen. DAVIES, and Messrs. BELL, SHERIDAN, HOFFER, and MCDONNELL, be appointed a Committee of Conference for the purpose of deliberating upon the true policy to be pursued by the members in the coming contest, the Committee to report at the next meeting.

German Democratic Union—War Resolutions and Address.

The Executive Committee of the German Democratic Union Party met, last evening, at Germania Hall, No. 300 Third-avenue, MAGNUS GROSS in the chair. The following address and resolutions were adopted. They were subsequently submitted at a meeting of the General Committee, held at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, WM. SCHIRMER in the chair, and were adopted by a large majority:

The political and ethical history of nations bears testimony to the pacific disposition, love of truth, and strong sense of right of the Germans, and it will, therefore, prove a fruitless endeavor on the part of biased or sensational writers and unscrupulous perverters of facts, to burden part of the responsibility for the present Franco-German war upon the people of Germany or their representative powers. Less than any other people are the Germans given to national antipathies, deep-rooted prejudices, presumptuous vanity and egotism. The general conduct of both nations in the present war, and in particular the treatment of Frenchmen in Germany, and Germans in France at this very day, are but a reiteration or additional proof of this long-established truth. Also we German-Americans, true to our innermost inherited national instincts, have no difficulty at this exciting moment still to harbor sentiments of regard and good-will to the people of France, though we cannot separate them from a full share of the responsibility for the present war, with which their chosen and acknowledged ruler has overtaken our native country under most frivolous and shallow pretexts. It is the inexorable logic of things that the crimes of rulers are visited on their people.

No man has ever successfully attempted to disprove the settled conviction that Bonapartism from the day of its rise has been aught but unmeasured ambition, insulting imperiousness, treason to nations, hatred of liberty, bloodshed, and thirst for additional possessions; and that alike the recent declaration of war by NAPOLEON III., if stripped of its false tissue, had no other object in view than the extension of the French frontiers to the German Rhine.

A repetition of what LOUIS XIV., after long, barbarous and devastating wars accomplished, the first NAPOLEON unsuccessfully attempted, though staking on the audacious scheme the blood and life of the flower of the manhood and youth of France, was wanted also to cement anew the tottering throne of the BONAPARTE of today—an unjustifiable war against his peaceably-disposed neighbors, and final robbery and annexation of German provinces.

The historically established fact of the thirst of conquest, and the presumption and haughtiness of French rulers, and in particular the BONAPARTES, in the councils of the family of nations, for centuries the chief cause of discord, dissensions, weakness, and unspeakable sufferings to Germany, justify its people to pursue the war, once more forced on them by an implacable foe, with an ardor, energy and perseverance which alone can promise an enduring peace to other nations, and secure their own future happiness and prosperity. And in such a cause the Germans should not only have the sympathies of all fair-minded and unprejudiced men, but in particular those of the citizens of the United States.

Notwithstanding these our convictions, we are far from attempting to control the sympathies of individuals in this bloody conflict between two great nations, or to drag this war question into our politics and party relations. Strict neutrality and a due regard for historical facts, truth and right is all we ask at the hands of our American fellow-citizens. Yet while we abstain from all active proselytism in behalf of the German cause, we feel justified in reminding our fellow-citizens of the following facts and circumstances:

While millions of the sons of Germany for the last thirty or forty years have been instrumental to help build up this glorious complex of free States, and in the hour of peril to our great Union hundreds of thousands of them have offered their blood and lives for its maintenance and safety, the children of France did willingly follow the captains of their ruler into the sister republic, Mexico, there to destroy liberty and independence, and to force upon it a foreign prince and potentate; nay, worse than this, to afford, by means of that scandalous invasion, aid and comfort to the rebellion, and thus eventually make surer of the wished for and expected dismemberment of our glorious Union. And as by his invasion into Mexico the Emperor of the French has, in like manner, through his recent declaration of war against Germany, evinced his hostility to the interests and welfare of the Republic, inasmuch he has paralyzed thereby our transatlantic trade, closed our best market for sale and exchange of produce and paper, and totally cut off the yearly arrival of more than 100,000 of useful and industrious emigrants, physically and mentally well-constituted men, who would have assisted in clearing our forests, populating our young States, planting our virgin soil and building new cities; and capital that would have found fruitful investment in our home industry, are now mercilessly sacrificed in the moloch of Cæsarism on the Seine.

In submitting the foregoing facts to the consideration of our fellow-citizens at large, we shall also not fail to give such further expression to our feelings and sentiments in the subsequent resolutions as may answer to bring to the special knowledge of our Democratic associates the exact position maintained by us on this war question.

Resolved, That the conduct of certain would-be Democratic papers, not satisfied with the expression of the strongest sympathies for the French usurper and aggressor in the present war, but coupling it with shameless perversion of facts and calumnious and insulting aspersions against the German people, does not only fill us with just indignation and heartfelt contempt, but that regard for truth, right and honor alike would demand of us the severance from any and every political association that could or would accept and follow such an unprincipled, malicious, mean and detestable course as has been chosen by said would-be Democratic papers.

Resolved, That we have noticed with regret the great error under which are laboring those of our party friends, who look upon the French Emperor as the special friend and protector, and the eventual liberator of their mother country, forgetting that he has been for many years the fast friend of the Palmerstons and Clarendons, and the close ally of "perfidious Albion," which at this very hour, in all probability, would be found at the side of the BONAPARTE again, if he could but offer an inducement, and his cause was not already trumpeted by the *Times* as a forlorn one; and that, in our opinion, it seems to require a strange hallucination to detect in the slaughterer of two republics, and in the would-be destroyer of a third one, the possible founder of an independent, free and republican Ireland. Small, forsooth, would be the price for an Anti-German alliance with Great Britain, if the broken-down French despot could but offer or pay it.

Resolved, That with a view of giving our deep-felt sympathies for the just cause of the Germans a still further expression, we herewith beg and exhort all our friends and associates to take an active part in the organization of patriotic clubs and the collection of funds toward the support of the wounded, widows and orphans of the present bloody war; and that we make this appeal with the more readiness and earnestness, as it is not only a patriotic duty so to do, but in view of the many thousands of captured enemies who likewise share in the benefits and comforts these charitable gifts afford, a philanthropic deed, that recommends itself to the hearts of all.

EVENTS OF SEPTEMBER.

Next month will be fruitful of political events. Elections are to be held in three States, viz.: California and Vermont on the 6th, and Maine the 12th. On the first day of the month the Republicans and Democrats will hold conventions to nominate candidates for Congress in six States. The Alabama Conservative State Convention will meet at Selma; the Republican Congressional Convention of Minnesota will meet at St. Paul; the Republicans of the Fourth District of New-Jersey will nominate a candidate to represent them in Congress at the Wigwam, Paterson; a Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress at large, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, and two Penitentiary Commissioners, will meet at Springfield, Ill.; a Republican Convention will be held at Cambridge, Md., to nominate a candidate for Congress; the Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan will meet in Convention at Romeo to nominate a suitable candidate; and a Democratic Convention will be held at Flint to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Sixth (Mich.) District.

On the 2d a Republican Convention of the First District will be held at Monroe, Mich., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

On the 7th the Republicans will meet in Convention at White Pigeon, Mich., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Second District of that State. the Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga; a Republican Convention will assemble at Sparta, Wis., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District; the State Woman's Suffrage Association of Connecticut will meet at Hartford for the usual purpose; and a Democratic Convention will be held at Monroe, Mich., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the First District.

On the 8th the State Temperance Association of Wisconsin will assemble at Milwaukee "to take such political action as the circumstances of the case may call for." A meeting of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts will be held at Worcester in compliance with the call of the State Central Committee. The Republicans of the Third, New-Jersey, District, will meet in Convention at Somerville to nominate a candidate for Congress; the Republicans of the Third Arkansas District will assemble in Convention at Fort Smith to nominate a candidate for Congress; a Republican Convention will meet at Belleville to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District of Illinois, and the Republican State Convention of Kansas will meet at Topeka.

On the 10th a Republican Convention will be held at Calhoun, Ky., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Second District of that State.

On the 12th the Legislature of Oregon will meet and elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, whose term of service expires March 3, 1871. A Republican Convention will also be held at De Vall's Bluff, to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of Arkansas.

On the 13th the Democratic State Convention of Tennessee will be held at Nashville.

On the 14th a meeting of the Labor Reform party of New-York State will be held at Saratoga; a Democratic Convention will be held at Jackson, Mich., to nominate a Congressional candidate from the Third District of that State; and the Democratic State Convention of Illinois will be held at Springfield.

On the 15th inst. a Republican Convention will be held at Ellicott City, Md., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of that State; a Democratic Convention will be held at Towsontown to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Second Maryland District; the Democrats will hold a Convention at Frederick, Md., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District; and the Republicans of the Tenth (Ohio) District will assemble at Toledo to nominate a candidate for Congress.

On the 16th a Democratic Convention will meet at McMinnville to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Third District of Tennessee.

On the 20th a Democratic Convention will meet at Blackshear to nominate a candidate for Congress from the First District of Georgia.

On the 21st a Democratic Convention will be held at Mineral Point, Wis., to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Third District of that State, and a Democratic Convention will be held at Atlanta, Ga., to nominate candidates from the Second District of that State.

On the 24th the colored men of this State will assemble in Convention at Saratoga "to take into consideration the best means of improving their condition."

GENERAL NOTES.

ABRAM S. HEWETT is said to aspire to the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth (Paterson) District of New-Jersey. Mr. HEWETT is a partner of PETER COOPER, and a successful iron-master. He is, moreover, a strong protectionist, and an able writer on that theme. With such views we do not see how he can be a consistent Democrat.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, is said to be actively at work to prevent an election of Representatives in that State. In other words, he favors the "prolongation" policy of postponing the election till October, 1871. Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, who drew the Georgia bill as passed by Congress, is out with a letter in favor of holding an election this Fall. Meanwhile, under the opinion of Attorney-General AKERMAN, and the vote of the Legislature of Georgia, both parties are preparing to hold nominating conventions. There is little doubt that full tickets will be run, and that the one obtaining the majority at the polls will, if necessary, apply to the Courts for recognition.

Gen. QUARLES has withdrawn from the canvass as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee. This leaves the contest between Gen. BROWN and Col. COLYAR, with the chances of success decidedly in favor of the former. The State Convention will be held on the 13th of October.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE has written a letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, taking strong ground against all third party movements, and proclaiming himself unconditionally a Democrat. It was scarcely needed.

JOHN MCGREGOR, President of the Newark and New-York Railroad, is a Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. THEODORE RUNYON and Gov. RANDOLPH are Democratic aspirants for the United States Senatorship of that State, in case their party shall carry the State. CORTLANDT PARKER, who is now absent in Europe, is named as the Republican candidate.

Much to the surprise of many prominent Republicans, and, no doubt, to the regret of many, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., has peremptorily withdrawn his name as a Republican candidate for Governor. He explains his apparent tardiness in making this announcement by the fact of absence from the City, and gives as a reason for his determination the uncertain condition of his health. Mr. ROBERTS assumes that if the Republican Party will but do its duty in the approaching canvass it will defeat its opponents, and pledges himself personally to aid in effecting so desirable a consummation.

As might have been expected, the Democratic Press of the South is very much incensed at Gov. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, for writing the letter giving in his adhesion to the Republican Party, recently published by us. There is hardly any limit to their bitter denunciations. Some of them call it a "political blunder that is worse than a crime." The fact, however, that Gov. ORR's letter has raised such a storm shows that it contained material to justify Democratic apprehension, while the extreme violence of the assault he has called down upon his head justifies the presumption that he was right.

The Legislature to be chosen in Michigan, in November, will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. J. M. HOWARD, and the indications are becoming strong that the canvass will be a lively one. The prominent and known candidates thus far are Hon. J. M. HOWARD, Hon. AUSTIN BLAIR, Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY and Hon. WM. A. HOWARD. It is proposed to make the legislative canvasses a test of popular preference as to the United States Senatorial candidates, so that, substantially, the contest shall be decided by the people at the polls.

State Conventions—A Meeting of the Republicans of Missouri Today—Election of Delegates in New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The interest in the State Republican Convention, which meets at Jefferson City to-morrow, is quite strong. The delegates are already arriving. Gov. MCCLURG and Lieut.-Gov. STANARD have established their head-quarters, and their friends are working hard. B. GRATZ BROWN's friends are also gathering, and the contest promises to be bitter. It is strongly asserted that if MCCLURG is nominated, BROWN will be an independent candidate, upon a broad, liberal, anti-proscription platform; and his friends assert that he will be stronger than the regular nominee of the party. The issue in the contest is the enfranchisement of those disfranchised for disloyalty.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The following delegates to the Republican State Convention have been appointed: First District, A. B. James, N. M. Curtis, G. M. Gleason and D. M. Moore; Third District, E. A. Merritt, W. Bradford, A. H. Andrews and J. Thompson. GEORGE M. GLEASON has been nominated for the Assembly in the First District, and WILLIAM BRADFORD in the Third.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the First Assembly District, Westchester County, Republican Convention, held today, JOSEPH L. PROSEUS, SILAS D. GIFFORD and JOHN I. HUNT were elected State delegates.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the First Assembly District of Ulster County are WILLIAM M. HAYES, of Kingston; S. D. KUYKENDALL, of Rondout, and BENJAMIN M. COON, of Saugerties. The Convention was held at Saugerties Aug. 27.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The Eighteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention held here today, nominated Hon. J. M. COFFINBERRY.

LEWISTOWN, Me., Aug. 30.—At the Second District Democratic Convention, held at Auburn today, ALVAH BLACK, of Paris, was nominated candidate for Representative to Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 30.—Congressional nominations were made today by the Democrats in Berks County of J. LAWRENCE GETZ; by the Republicans in the Seventeenth District, at Johnstown, of D. J. MORREL, and by the Republicans in Chester County of WASHINGTON TOWNSEND.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—The Republican Conventions for the Third and Sixth Congressional Districts were held today. In the former Hon. AUSTIN P. BLAIR was renominated by acclamation. The contest in the Sixth District—J. F. DRIGGS, Ex-Representative—was exceedingly exciting. Sixteen ballots were had with the same result as the first, viz.: DRIGGS, 22; STRICKLAND, 13; scattering, 24. Adjourned until to-morrow.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

MURDER AT NEWBURG.

A Wealthy Citizen Shot at His Own Tea-Table—The Assassin Pronounced Insane—Great Excitement Among the Populace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 30.—JOHN L. SEAVERNS, aged about sixty years, proprietor of the Paper-making Machinery Works, in this city, was murdered in a most horrible manner this evening, at about 7 o'clock. The family consisting of Mr. SEAVERNS, his wife, and his sister, were seated at the supper-table, when a pistol shot was heard, and the startled family discovered that Mr. SEAVERNS had been instantly killed. He was eating a cracker, a portion of which was in his mouth, the other he was in the act of spreading. The knife and cracker being retained in his grasp after death. His head fell forward until the body leaned against the table. Not a sound or groan escaped his lips, the upturned eyes alone indicating that he had expired. The weapon used was a four-barreled pistol, but only a single shot was fired, that entered the base of the brain behind the ear, and passed downward diagonally across the chest. So near was the weapon to the victim's neck that the flesh was badly discolored with the powder. The assassin crept so stealthily behind him from the back door that none of the family noticed his presence until the deed was done. His name is supposed to be BUFFON. About ten days since he, together with one of his victim's sons, was discharged as cured from the Worcester, Mass., Insane Asylum, where they had been confined as regular inmates together. For some days they have been indulging in liquor. Yesterday their condition attracted Mr. SEAVERNS's notice, and he severely reprimanded them, and gave BUFFON, who was without money, $6, and ordered him away from the house. BUFFON was in a great rage, and an angry war of words ensued. This morning the murderer displayed his pistol while in a barber's shop, and remarked that it was heavy enough for his purpose. As he was unknown, no notice was taken of his words. The pistol is new, was bought today, and probably paid for with the money received from Mr. SEAVERNS. The news of the tragedy spread like wildfire all over the city, and an immense and excited crowd gathered in the streets around the house. As Sheriff TUTHILL and Chief of Police GOODRICH entered the house, BUFFON retreated up the stairs and attempted to fire upon them, but was immediately secured and taken to the County Jail with young SEAVERNS. Both are pronounced insane. This alone, with the exertions of the Police, restrained the crowd from a Lynch execution on the spot. The Sheriff has a large posse on duty, and the Police force is doubled. The streets are still crowded at nearly midnight, and the entire city is wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. Mr. SEAVERNS was of a most quiet, mild and inoffensive disposition, a wealthy and esteemed citizen, and his establishment is the largest of its kind in the country. The inquest is adjourned until Wednesday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Presentation to a Sea Captain—Disturbances in Ireland—New-York and Antwerp Steam-ship Contract.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Capt. COWELL, for bringing the abandoned steamer *Venezuelan* to New-York, has received a chronometer watch and a purse of £200 from the Liverpool underwriters.... The United States steam frigate *Franklin* has been docked at Portsmouth.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Scenes of violence have been of constant occurrence in Derry since the Boyne anniversary, and stringent measures have been taken to prevent them.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The authorities guarantee the minimum of postage receipts from the mails they may carry to the steamers of the New-York and Antwerp line.

Portuguese Ambassador to England—Defeat of the Carlists—Death of a Prominent German Liberal.

LISBON, Aug. 30.—The Duke of SALDANHA goes to England as Ambassador of Portugal.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Carlist bands in the North of Spain have been defeated and dispersed wherever encountered. Hundreds of the insurgents have fled to France, where they are promptly arrested.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—GUSTAVE STRUVE, the well-known German Liberal, is dead.

FATAL CASUALTIES.

Caving in of an Embankment at Rochester—Three Men Killed and Two Injured—A Man Run Over on the Morris and Essex Railroad—Fall from a Bridge.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—This morning, in South Water-street, an embankment of earth caved in, burying a number of workmen, three of whom were killed, viz.: THOMAS FOLEY, THOMAS MULWHEENEY and LEWIS MARSH. The first-named came here yesterday from Canandaigua; the other two lived in the city. JOHN DEVELIN had his leg broken, and THOMAS O'KEEFE had his hip crushed.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—On Monday night JOSEPH KEARNEY, a Professor in Seton Hall College, was struck and killed by a train while walking on the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the South Orange Station. The body was not discovered till about 9 o'clock, when it was found in a ditch close to the track. The deceased was from Baltimore, unmarried, and aged about twenty-eight. He was educated at St. Charles College, Maryland.

SCRANTON, PENN., Aug. 30.—A man named O. S. GROSVENOR fell from a railroad bridge here, seventy feet high, last night, and was instantly killed.

Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—A gravel train on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad ran into three coal cars which were being unloaded on the main track, just below Maple Grove Station this morning. Five men on the train were injured, PATRICK SIMMONS, of Pittsfield, fatally.

THE INDIANS.

A Message from Red Cloud—Hostilities in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Col. FLINT, commanding at Fort Laramie, telegraphs to Acting Indian Commissioner CADY, under date of the 29th inst., as follows:

"The Messenger sent to RED CLOUD has returned. His camp is on Powder River. RED CLOUD sent word that they would all be here by the middle of next month. He must first meet all the principal Chiefs. Information has been communicated to the Indian Commissioners now at Cheyenne."

The Indian Commissioners referred to in Col. FLINT's telegram, are Messrs. BRUNOT and CAMPBELL, who are there for the purpose of selecting a reservation for RED CLOUD's tribe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—Advices from Arizona state that the Pilla and Maricopa Indians are again on the war-path. They made a raid on the Apaches and killed and scalped several of them and destroyed a *ranchero*. The vigorous policy of Gen. STONEMAN has quieted the Indians in the vicinity of Tucson.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Burning of Pacific Railroad Buildings—Progress of New Railroad Lines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The buildings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Auburn, Cal., were burned, today. The loss is $20,000.... The first spike of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad was driven, today, at Petaluma, amid great rejoicing.... The work on the Oregon and California Railroad is progressing rapidly, and will be completed to Salem next week.

A Car Backs Over a Man and Kills Him—A Girl Fatally Burned by Kerosene.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—ISRAEL DAY, formerly of the Dana brick-yard in Medford, was struck and killed today by a car backing on the track of the Lowell Railroad. The deceased leaves a widow and five children in Augusta, Me.... A little girl named ANNE HOWE, living with her parents in Charlestown, was fatally burned today while lighting a fire with kerosene.

THE WEST.

The Methodist Conference at Cincinnati—Expulsion of one of the Red Stockings—The Salt Lake Troubles.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The Methodist Conference adjourned last evening. Rev. W. H. WINDE, of this city, was transferred to the Detroit Conference; and J. M. SULLIVAN and B. KELLEY, of the Kansas Conference. The increase of membership of this Conference, during the past year, has been 2,111, making, altogether, 30,360.... CHARLES J. SWEAZY was tonight expelled from the Red Stockings nine, for disorderly conduct and intoxication on Saturday last, at Portsmouth.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 30.—The four principals engaged in the destruction of ENGLEBRECHT's property were yesterday held under $10,000 each, and their twenty assistants $2,000 each, to answer at the next term of the United States Court, to be held Sept. 12. There is much excitement in the city. The United States Marshal has sworn in 100 special deputies. BRIGHAM YOUNG has gone South.

Death of a Prominent Citizen—The Denver Excursionists.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—SHERMAN G. HUBBARD, of the firm of HUBBARD & HEATON, well known book dealers, auction and commission merchants, died this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The Denver excursion party left here at 7 o'clock this evening by the North Missouri Railroad. The party numbers about 125, and is composed of the executive officers of some of the principal railroads East and West, representatives of the leading newspapers of the country, several members of Congress, and a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

Progress of the Negotiations with the French Authorities—The Chinese to Blame.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Later advices from Shanghae of the Tien-tsin affair are progressing. The Imperial authorities of Petu Cheelee admit that the conduct of the missionaries at Tien-tsin was inoffensive, and that they were wantonly attacked.

SILVER MINES OF COLORADO.

Discovery of Rich Deposits—Great Excitement in the Territory—Hundreds of Persons Starting for the Region of Promise.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 30.—The editor of the Central City *Register* furnishes the following items concerning the new silver region recently discovered north-west of Denver, and already creating intense excitement in mining localities. Parties are starting from Denver with stocks of goods, and there seems to be no doubt of the permanency and richness of the mines:

CENTRAL CITY, Aug. 29.—Our reporter has just returned from Grand Island. The district is located fifteen miles north west of Central City, on the western boundary of Boulder County, and forty miles from Denver. About thirty ledges have been struck and six or eight uncovered, showing true fissure silver veins, bearing pay rock crevices from two to five feet in width. Cariboo, Idaho, Boulder County, Grand Island, Sovereign People, Carter, Trojan, Monitor, Conger and Comstock are among the most celebrated mines. About 500 men are on the ground. Buildings are going up rapidly. Tons of rich ore are being hauled from the mines to Prof. HALL's smelting works, at Black Hawk, daily. Three regular coaches run from here each day, besides many private conveyances. The passengers number about 100 per day. The excitement is great and steadily increasing. The veins so far developed give the impression that this is one of the richest silver regions yet discovered on the Continent. Prof. HALL contemplates the immediate construction of additional smelting works, to meet the increasing demand from these mines, and other companies are talking of erecting smelting works.

Completion of the Panama and West India Telegraph Cable—Great Rejoicings at Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The completion of the Panama and West India Cable to Santiago de Cuba causes great rejoicings in that city. The event is being celebrated by illuminations, balls and dinners. The cable ships have been completely besieged by visitors. The expedition will start in a few days for Jamaica.

The Cadets at West Point—Movements of the President.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The cadets at West Point broke camp at 11 o'clock A. M. today, and went into Winter quarters. The scene was witnessed by President GRANT and family and a number of visitors. Immediately afterward the President and family crossed the river to the residence of Gov. FISH, where they will remain for a day or two.

Case of Embezzlement at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The Philadelphia Watch Company loses from $40,000 to $50,000 by the sudden departure of CELESTIA and HECTOR JACOT, the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Company. It is believed that they have fled to Europe.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—In the regatta at Biloxi, yesterday, the following yachts won in the classes named: First class, *Protus*; second, *Xippias*; third, *Minnie*; fourth, *Coquette*; fifth, *Patola*.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—It is estimated that the value of the State bonds granted by the Legislature to railroads in the last two days is nearly $85,000,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The lime-stone cutters of this city have struck for higher wages, and refuse to work unless advanced.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The annual parade of the Fire Department took place today. There is a fire company here from Lowell, the guest of the city companies.

National Musical Congress.

An extremely small audience, quite destitute of any of the elements which one would be authorized to hold subject to the call of a national musical Congress, attended the first sittings of the body assuming that title, yesterday. The representation of delegates at Steinway Hall was in proportion equally slender, and Mr. EBEN TOURJEE, the single conspicuous member present of the delegates whose names formed a lengthened list. The morning proceedings bore a business character, and need, therefore, no reference. In the afternoon the assemblage was called to order by Mr. EBEN TOURJEE, whose announcement of the absence of the President, Hon. ELISHA DYER, of Rhode Island, led to the nomination and election to the Chairmanship of L. H. SOUTHARD, of Maryland. Mr. SOUTHARD having welcomed the attendant persons, introduced Rev. Dr. DEEMS, of the Church of the Stranger, and that gentleman offered prayer. The duties and objects of the Congress—duties and objects deserving of all praise, we should say, but not easy of discharge or attainment to the now inefficient membership of the organization—were then defined by the first paper.

The advancement of the interests of music in the United States was the aim, of course, of the Congress. A second paper, having for its nominal subject "Musical Criticism," and for its real material anecdotes concerning ROUSSEAU, the worth of whose opinion on music any schoolboy appreciates, was afterward read by Mr. SOUTHARD. In the evening, Dr. JAMES PECH made public a paper on "Academical Degrees in Music." The proceedings, which were not of a very interesting character, and hardly didactic enough to be attractive in other respects, were agreeably interrupted by instrumental performances by Messrs. CARLYLE PETERSILEA, W. L. MASON and C. B. SCHUYLER. The gentleman first alluded to executed on the piano BEETHOVEN's "Moonlight Sonata" with excellent taste, but with less clearness of touch than was desirable. The crispness of Mr. MASON's execution was all the more perceptible when that artist rendered CHOPIN's Opus 47, in A flat, with all the fancifulness the piece exacted; and its brilliancy was the more conspicuous, too, when a composition of his own "Silver Springs," displayed it in the strongest and self-selected light. Mr. C. B. SCHUYLER recited on the organ a transcription of the romance and scherzo from SCHUMANN's symphony in D minor, and a series of original variations from "Old Hundred." The sittings today are to be held respectively at 10 A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at 8 P. M. Papers by F. T. SEWARD, Esq., of New-Jersey; by L. W. MASON, of Massachusetts; by G. F. ROOT, Esq., of Illinois; by J. P. MORGAN, of New-York, and by J. O'NEILL, of Massachusetts, will be read.

Tenth Ward German Aid Association.

The Germans of the Tenth Ward held another meeting at the Wallhalla, in Orchard-street, last night. Mr. GELLMANN presided, and some further action was taken to systematize the collection of funds in this district. Some forty-eight gentlemen were intrusted with the collection of funds, and it was stated that nearly $500 have been raised, which, with the funds to be collected in the meantime, will be transmitted to the Consul-General by next Saturday.

Private Fund for German Soldiers.

A number of Germans, natives of the town of Weissenheim, on the Glahn, having been advised by private letters that twelve of their townsmen are fighting for the cause of Germany, have made up a collection of $400 for the benefit of these men, and a committee, of which Mr. PHILIP OTTERMANN, of Fulton Market, is the Chairman, has been appointed to receive for them contributions in aid of the fund.

Personal.

Mr. OLE BULL and Mr. and Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, were among the passengers landed here from the *Java* yesterday.

Every Saturday.

The publishers of *Every Saturday* are quite surpassing themselves in the freshness and variety of the pictures that adorn their weekly issues. The new number contains three full-page war sketches, each of which is, in its way, clever and attractive, together with three full-page drawings of home subjects. Good taste as well as industry and liberality distinguish the management of *Every Saturday*, and the prosperity of the paper is a fitting public recognition of the fact.

English Literature.

Mr. BRENTANO (No. 33 Union-square) has received his usual abundant supply of papers and books by the English mail. The *Illustrated London News* is full of pictures drawn at the seat of war, and there are, no doubt, many persons who will preserve copies of this journal as interesting memorials of one of the greatest events in history. The *Graphic* is also very good, and *Punch*, *Nature*, and the *Saturday Review* will repay perusal. As the evenings become cooler, Mr. BRENTANO's store is once more the favorite resort of all lovers of literature, and the enterprise and politeness of the proprietor seem only to have redoubled.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.—In view of the embarrassments occurring to travelers on the Continent of Europe, from interruptions to the usual course of financial exchanges, caused by the war, DREXEL, HARJES & Co., of Paris, have made arrangements by which their circular letters of credit will be available to the holders under all contingencies. They have deposited a large amount of gold at Basle, the financial head-quarters of travel in Switzerland, to accommodate tourists and travelers in that country, and have notified all their Swiss correspondent to draw on Basle for gold. And to accommodate all other travel on the Continent they have authorized the holders of their circular letters of credit to draw bills on either London or Paris, whichever may be most available or to the advantage of the travelers, at the points where they may happen to be at the time. This looks as if it must be a costly operation to DREXEL, HARJES & Co., but it is easy to see how great an advantage it is to the holders of their "circular letters," for it relieves them of that worst of all embarrassments to travelers, viz: difficulty in procuring current funds for their expense.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Herring's Safe—Again.

A SEVERE TEST.—Those who were present at the recent fire at the sugar-refinery, Crown and Race streets, will remember the intense heat incident to the destruction of the building. Firemen and spectators were driven away to a considerable distance, in order to avoid the scorching, and the mass of flames met with no impediment either from the Fire Department or the material in the building until it had exhausted itself, because there was nothing left to feed the fire. In the very midst of this seething, burning, blistering and destroying mass was one of HERRING & Co.'s fire-proof safes. Early in the progress of the fire it was covered by the burning embers, and remained in the furnace from Tuesday until Friday, when it was extricated and brought to the sidewalk. In its outward appearance it gave evidence of the severe test to which it had been subjected. The iron surface was blistered and warped out of shape, but when the door was opened *every book, paper, account and document of the firm were found intact.* Neither fire nor water had reached the interior, and *the contents of the safe were in as good condition as if they had not been within a mile of any fire.* Few fire-proof safes have ever been subjected to such a test as this, and succeeded so admirably.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

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Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Money deposited now in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st., (opposite City Hall,) will draw interest from Sept. 1.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

FINCH—COOK.—On the 29th of August, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, in the City of Brooklyn, by Hon. James Troy, County Judge of King's County, RICHARD I/H. FINCH, of the City of New-York, to Miss HANNAH B. W., daughter of Thomas Cook, Esq., of Point Pleasant, N. J.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, of dysentery, HARRIET MAUDE, aged 5 months, daughter of George A. and Sarah H. Chamberlin.

DRIGGS.—At Millerton, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 29, EMMA L., daughter of the late Chester Driggs.

Funeral from the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

ELLISON.—Suddenly, midnight, Aug. 28, RACHEL CRAWFORD ELLISON, wife of Capt. John S. Ellison, late of California.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son, George C. Ellison, No. 40 East 30th-st., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HASBROOK.—At Hughsonville, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1870, Miss JOANNA D. HASBROOK, aged 19 years.

Funeral services Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

LAMBERTI.—At North Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday evening, 28th inst., Mrs. REBECCA A. LAMBERTI, wife of the late J. P. M. Lamberti, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, 1½ P. M. on Wednesday, 31st inst., at the residence of her son, J. B. Lamberti, Jefferson-av. North Elizabeth trains leave foot of Courtlandt-st at 12 M. Interment in Philadelphia.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Aug. 29, of consumption, Gilbert Lawrence, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 103 Lexington-av., this Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 31.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MONROE.—Suddenly, of congestion of the brain, in Southport, Conn., Aug. 28, 1870, HETTY PERRY, wife of Elbert B. Monroe, of New-York, and daughter of the late Charles Perry, of the former place.

The funeral services will take place in Southport, at the residence of her uncle, Frederick Marquand, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 11¼, and the return train at 6 P. M.

MCNAMARA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, FRANCES, daughter of Michael H. and Anna Maria T. McNamara, aged 11 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, from No. 114 (old No. 60) York-st., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WHEELER.—ANN WHEELER, wife of Willard Wheeler.

Funeral at 2 P. M., Aug. 31, at No. 594 Water-st. Relatives and friends are requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT WINDOW
UMBRELLAS.
NEWEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
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THIS WEEK'S ISSUE CONTAINS
THREE CAPITAL FULL-PAGE WAR
PICTURES:
BADEN PRISONERS AT NIEDERBRONN.
SOLDIERS BATHING AT NANCY.
A PRUSSIAN OUTPOST.

THREE SUPERB PAGE-DRAWINGS OF AMERICAN SUBJECTS:
SUMMER DAYS. By W. J. HENNESSY.
ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH. By C. G. BUSH.
A PICNIC IN THE WOODS. By AUGUSTUS HOPPIN.

A BEAUTIFUL ART PICTURE:
MORNING IN THE DESERT.
From a Painting by Carl Haag.

A MARKED FEATURE IN EVERY SATURDAY IS ITS
ABLE EDITORIALS.
THIS WEEK THEY ARE:
THE BALANCE OF POWER.
AN EMPIRE'S BULL RUN.
ON THE UNCERTAINTY OF THINGS.
A DESIRABLE CALAMITY, &c.

SEE WHAT WAS SAID OF THE LAST NUMBER OF EVERY SATURDAY.

"Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., the publishers of EVERY SATURDAY, are never weary of surprising the readers of that periodical. The number for Sept. 3 certainly surpasses any of its predecessors in the elegance and variety of its illustrations, and in the beauty of its appearance typographically, pictorially and otherwise. The best artists, foreign and American, contribute to enrich its pages. The war, of course, furnishes ample material for interesting sketches. On the first page appears the firm, thoughtful face of Baron Von Moltke, the General whose great brain is directing the operations of the Prussian armies in France, and who, by his surpassing military genius, is almost rivaling the achievements of the First Napoleon. 'Prussian Soldiers,' 'Scenes at Nancy,' 'Scenes at Paris' and 'The Zouave's Last Will' are successful attempts to reproduce on paper some of the picturesque features of the terrible struggle. 'The Toilers of the Sea' is a fine marine picture. The three American illustrations of Adirondack scenes are appropriate to the season, and will be appreciated by all who have camped on the banks of the mirror-like Saranac, or cast a fly in the rapids of Racquette."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"EVERY SATURDAY, for Sept. 3, has put on a new complexion, in which its handsome features look handsomer than ever. It is, in this number, the most elegant paper, without exception, that has yet been issued in this country. The three Adirondack pictures, by HOMER MARTIN, are as fine specimens of art as can be found in any periodical, which prints from wood, on either side the Atlantic. The artist has reproduced the Adirondack scenery in all its beauty, giving us the nicest effects and the best and truest realism. The pictures are exquisite productions. A comparatively new feature of EVERY SATURDAY is its original editorials which are every one readable and pleasant, and which add much to the attractions of the inside pages. *Edwin Drood* is continued, and there is other reading matter for all tastes. The delicate tint of the paper on which EVERY SATURDAY is printed brings out the fine engraving, and makes it even more handsome and more elegant than before."—*Post.*

"We are quite disposed to admit the claim of the publishers of EVERY SATURDAY, that 'the number for Sept. 3 is the handsomest paper ever issued in this country.' It has no less than eight large pictures, most of which are full-page or nearly full-page pictures, and five are war pictures—Prussian and French. Any one who buys EVERY SATURDAY this week will get his money's worth for four weeks ahead, at least."—*Traveller.*

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THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

The most popular American newspaper in Europe. Offices, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris.

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A large advertising connection enables it to offer to American purchasers special advantages in the way of information. People visiting Paris will save money by consulting its columns.

Subscription in Paris, 15 francs per annum; for the United States, $5 in greenbacks.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market at the Exchange yesterday was an active one, and the attendance, with the exception of Tuesday of last week, the largest for a long time past. The bidding on the property offered was spirited, and an interest was manifested in the transactions made which augers well for the future. The prices obtained were more than fair, all the lots sold bringing good prices. In regard to real estate, it is the opinion of those conversant with these matters that, although property may not materially advance at present, still no reduction will be made in the existing prices, and a firm, steady market is looked for. The activity so much desired by brokers will, of course, then depend upon the rapidity with which transfers are made, and the quantity and quality of the property offered. The following are the sales made at the Exchange yesterday:

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by an order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, referee, disposed of a number of lots situated on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, as follows: Four lots, each 25 by 99.11, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold for $1,700 each; four lots adjoining, of the same size, 400 feet from the avenue, sold for $1,600 each, and four others, similar and adjoining, 500 feet from the avenue, for $1,450 each; a plot of ground adjoining the last-named lots, and on the south-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street and the Bloomingdale road, was struck off for $5,550. The front line on the street is 136 feet, while with the same depth as the above noticed lots, the rear line measures but 23 feet 6 inches. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE also sold a five years' lease of the property known as Nos. 316 and 318 on the south side of West Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $3,200. This was also a legal sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WILLIAM H. RYAN, referee. The property comprises a four story brick building, covering a lot 37.6x35.11x37.6x32.6.

E. F. RAYMOND, at a Sheriff's sale, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, together with a lot 20 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirtieth-street, (No. 151,) between Livingston and Third avenues, for $11,000. The property was mortgaged $10,000. Mr. RAYMOND also sold, under a mechanics' lien, the right, title and interest of C. H. BEEMAN, in a house and lot on the north side of Fiftieth-street, 250 feet west of Ninth-avenue. It was bought in by the defendant himself for $100.

The above comprises the transactions effected at the Exchange, while the following sales, advertised for yesterday, were adjourned: House and lot on Washington-street, by E. F. RAYMOND, adjourned to Sept. 6; house and lot on Mott-street, adjourned indefinitely. The sale of the Observatory property at West Hoboken, yesterday, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., which was noticed to take place on the ground, was also adjourned for two weeks, until Tuesday, Sept. 13, when the auction will be held at the Exchange. It is expected that by the adjourned day the arrangements for the contemplated new ferry, one of the landings of which will be in the vicinity of this property, will then be completed, and that when this becomes an established fact the value of the premises will be greatly enhanced. The sale was postponed yesterday, as it was feared that any uncertainty in regard to this project might affect those intending to bid, and thus exercise an injurious effect upon the property.

Attention is called to the auction sale advertised for to-morrow, of the rolling-mill property located at Camden, N. J. The sale takes place at noon, on the premises, and comprises the real estate, buildings and machinery belonging to the Camden Rolling-Mill Company; also, fourteen brick dwelling-houses and lots, and three vacant lots. Information relating to the property may be obtained by calling at the office at the works, or by letter addressed to ABRAM HAWKINS, assignee, Camden, N. J.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

4 lots, s. s. 146th-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 100 x99.11, $1,700 each	$6,800
4 lots adjoining, s. s. 146th-st., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., same size, $1,600 each	6,400
4 lots adjoining, s. s. 146th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., same size, $1,450 each	5,800
1 plot adjoining, s. s. 146th-st., 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., s. w. corner Bloomingdale road, 136x99.11x23.6	5,550
5 years' lease four-story brick house and lot, Nos. 316 and 318, s. s. 16th-st., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., lot 37.6x35.11x37.6x32.6	3,200

By E. F. Raymond.

Three-story brick house and lot, No. 151, n. s. 30th-st., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 20x98.9	$11,000
Right, title and interest (mechanics' lien) in house and lot, n. s. 50th-st., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 100x25	100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

7th-st., s. s., 227.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10	$18,000
11th-st., n. s., 220.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x103.3	56,000
30th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.6x98.9	21,000
33d-st., n. s., 386 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14x98.9	10,000
39th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
39th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,750
50th-st., s. s., 61.11 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19.1x75	nom.
76th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	5,455
60th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	4,625
80th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x½ block	18,000
127th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11	11,000

Lease Recorded.

7th-av., No. 285, 5 years, per year	$850

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Boerum-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	$10,000
De Bruyns-lane, n. w. s., adjoining Bath estate, 1 acre	3,000
Elm-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x95	500
Evergreen-place, n. s., 200 ft. w. of New-Jersey-av., 25x100	200
Houston-st., w. s., 105.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x79.9	1,400
Johnson-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,500
Leonard and Stagg sts., s. e. corner, 25x75	11,000
McKibben-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	13,000
Washington-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 25x100	500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 50x100	2,275
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 40 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x69.10	3,525
South 3d-st., s. s., 25.3 ft. e. of 8th-st., 22x75	6,500
Atlantic-av. and Sheffield-av., n. w. corner, 75x100	5,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 21x100	2,005
Clarkson-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Murphy-st., 50x111	nom.
Graham-av. and Sanford-st., n. e. cor., 101.4x86.6x100x102	2,000
Marcy-av. and Middleton-st., n. cor., 55x100	5,000
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 20 ft. s. w. of Marcy-av., 20x69.10	3,515
Tompkins-av., e. s., 131 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 19.10x80	5,500
4th-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x82.2	6,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Lot No. 19, C. V. Morgan's map, 50x174	$200
3d-av., w. s., and 3d-st., s. s., 105x300	4,000

Greenburg.

Francis A. See's property, 79 417-1,000 acres	$9,550
Rose Hill and Union-av., n. e. cor., 9 acres	5,000

Yonkers.

Palisade-av. and Terrace-place, n. e. cor., 200x550	$85,000
Palisade-av., w. s., 230 ft. s. of Glenwood-av., 184x280	13,000
Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, n. w. s., part of Charles Drake's property, 51x80	450

New-Rochelle.

Washington-av. and Charles-st., n. e. cor., 50x100	$200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Austin-st., w. s., 121 ft. s. of Parkhurst-st., 25x93	$1,000
Austin-st., w. s., 96 ft. s. of Parkhurst-st., 25x93	1,000
Beacon-st., e. s., adjoining Hedden's property, 50x97	2,600
Charlton-st., e. s., 124 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 24x100	1,850
New-st., s. s., 26 ft. w. of 1st-st., 56x80	1,000
South 13th-st., e. s., — ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100	1,000

East Orange.

William st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Grove-st., 132x145	$3,000

Belleville.

Public road Vreeland to Smith, 40x286x50	$800

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J.; price, $200 to $400 each; five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., or Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J., FOUR MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station.—Handsome, newly-built residence, eleven large rooms, gas and water throughout, completely finished, built for owner, commanding extensive views; neighborhood restricted from nuisances; price low; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED property of some thirty acres, with a good house, on a small cash payment; value increasing; any one visiting and examining can assure themselves of a profitable investment. Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J., opposite railroad depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NEWPORT.—HANDSOME VILLA ON MIANTONOMI Hill, four acres, garden, fine stables, furnished or unfurnished; magnificent view. For sale or exchange for Boston, New-York or New-Jersey property. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, or Post Building, Boston, or Newport.

$16,000.—HOUSE AND OUT-BUILDINGS and four acres of ground, at Mamaroneck, thirty minutes from Harlem River, on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire at No. 335 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 2 and 3.

SEE UNDER AUCTION HEAD FOR advertisement of valuable property for sale at Camden, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in 27th-st., near Broadway; house in perfect order, and very desirable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 46th-st., near Madison-av., medium sized. Inquire on the premises. W. FANNING.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FROM THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER next, the house of the late William Templeton Johnson, Esq., located on Bement-av., Staten Island. The house is roomy and convenient, fully furnished, agreeably situated, and in all respects most desirable.

Will be rented till the 1st of May next, or for the full year. Apply to

THEODORE WESTON,
No. 120 Broadway, (Equitable Building.)

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT, CHEAPNESS, ELEGANCE, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, green-houses; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—TWO FIRST-class residences; best location in the city; five minutes from the ferry; one, No. 176 Grand-st. at $900 per year, the other, No. 63 Sussex-st. at $1,000 per year; both houses in fine order; gas and water throughout. Apply to A. McI. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND WELL-located four-story stone-front house to let on 7th-av., near 46th-st., size 25x50x100. House is in splendid order, and has hot and cold water on every floor. Rent only $2,500. Possession now. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 595 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, ON 5th or Madison av., or vicinity, a house, unfurnished or otherwise, with stable preferred. HENRY BERGH, No. 696 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CAMDEN Rolling-Mill Company's property.

By order of the Court, will be offered for sale, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1870, at 12 o'clock on the premises, in the City of Camden, State of New-Jersey, the real estate, buildings and machinery belonging to the CAMDEN ROLLING-MILL COMPANY; also fourteen brick dwelling-houses and lots; also three vacant lots. This is one of the most valuable properties that is to be found in the country. Its location, on the Delaware River, affords great advantages for the manufacture of railroad iron, bar iron and nails, gas and water pipe, and is well worth the attention of capitalists wishing to engage in the business. Any information relating to the property may be obtained by calling at the office at the Works, or by letter. Address

ABRAM HAWKINS, Assignee, Camden, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

BONDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as trustee, upon the whole of its railroad and branches, payable on the 1st day of July, in the year 1900.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of JANUARY and JULY in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without Coupons, interest at SEVEN Per Centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of JANUARY, APRIL, JULY and OCTOBER, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, and the PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 Broad-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD,

OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year

Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
ROGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.

THE SECURITIES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

are selling at 71, paying about 10 PER CENT. on the investment. They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said road; are perfectly safe, and are taken AT PAR in payment for the Company's lands.

THE INCOME BONDS PAY 15 PER CENT.

at present market value. The Coupons are paid promptly at New-York and Boston.

EARNINGS, MAY, 1870	$663,586 09
JUNE, 1870	713,156 11
Increase over same months last year	40,000 00

All classes of Government Bonds received in exchange.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A special meeting of the holders of the Minnesota State Seven per cent. Bonds will be held at the banking-house of Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition involved in a late law of the State of Minnesota, whereby the State, in substance, offers to give the bondholders lands at $8 70 an acre, in exchange for the bonds, with twelve years' unpaid interest.

ALLAN MELVILLE,
J. T. SOUTTER,
JEAN DEGHIER, } Committee.

Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1870.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers,

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, ISSUED and payable by the County of Westchester, interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First-class investment. For sale by

E. J. HANKS, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT.

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

THESE BONDS ARE REGISTERED BY THE STATE AUDITOR, WHO IS AUTHORIZED TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870. }

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors,

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPT. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1, at the rate of SIX per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward.

Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BUEL, Pres.

A MONTH'S EXTRA INTEREST IS gained by depositing on or before Sept 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870. }

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

PENS.

FOURTH SERIES.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION

PENS.

DISTRIBUTION OF $9,000 OF THE PATRONS' FUND.

See the bulletin of the company in the *Tribune* of Monday.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT

CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,

AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS,

NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,

COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogue.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1870. }

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED from the Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at public auction at David's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of September, 1870, miscellaneous Quartermaster's property, consisting of Desks, Tables, Ranges, Stoves and Pipe, Means of Transportation, Force and Lift Pumps, Platform Scale, Plumbers', Masons', &c., Tools, &c., &c. Also, 746,123 pounds, more or less, of Anthracite Coal, best quality.

The property must be removed within thirty days from sale.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

A Quartermaster's steamer will be at Pier No. 43 North River, at 9 A. M. on the day of the sale, to take parties desiring to purchase to the island, which can also be reached via New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Sale will continue until all the property is disposed of.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON,
COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870. }

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

House of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.
(the oldest stand in the City.)

Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., running through to Liberty-st.

Horse Auction Branch, Nos. 112 and 114 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on THIS DAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 11 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., all the furniture contained in said house. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at our Sales-room, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus; rich satin brocade curtains and draperies, rose-wood pianos, French plate pier mirrors, French moquet and velvet carpets, &c., &c. Details in time.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock, within their store,

450 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1870. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. for dredging

- Slip between Nos. 6 and 7, East River.
- Slip between Nos. 18 and 19, East River.
- Slip between Nos. 20 and 21, East River.
- Slip adjacent to bulkhead between 24th and 25th sts., East River.
- Slip between Piers Nos. 35 and 36, North River.
- Slip between piers foot of 37th and 38th sts., North River.

Blank forms of specifications and agreements can be obtained at the office of the Department.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th day of September next, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the sale of fifteen bonds of one thousand dollars each, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT,
J. B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MORAN & MURRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by B. MURRAY, JR., at No. 38 Pine-st.

THEODORE T. MORAN,
BYRON MURRAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, 31st August, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST WAR MAP.

SCHEDLER'S LARGE TOPOGRAPHICAL

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

WITH PLANS OF THE FORTRESSES OF PARIS,

METZ AND STRASBOURG.

Printed in three colors: mountains brown; rivers blue; the names of cities, towns and villages, railroads and roads, &c., black.

Size 22x28 inches, folded in pocket form 5x7½ inches. Comprehensive, abundant in details, accurate, distinctly legible, and ornamental.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price of $1.

Large discount to dealers. Published by

E. STEIGER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., New-York.

FOR SAVING VALUABLE PAPERS, NOTHING EQUALS

SHIPMAN'S

PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE.

For sale by ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavements circulated by persons representing that theirs is the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is laid in 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all its acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Nicolson Pavement Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 118 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.

C. G. WATERBURY, President.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER in a manufacturing establishment; a young man who has some knowledge of accounts, is a good penman and correct as figures, and can give unexceptionable references as to character and habits, may apply to F. L., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country an experienced house-keeper and nurse, to take the entire care of a child eight months old; one that has experience in directing servants; must have first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with full name, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND COOK, TO go a short distance in the country; a man who thoroughly understands the work about a gentleman's place; also, good cook, washer and ironer; must be Protestants, either married or single. Apply from 12 to 2 at No. 140 Centre-st.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED WAITER, by a private family; he must be honest, sober, and industrious; highest class City reference required. Apply at No. 550 Broadway, after 2 o'clock today.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT FIFteen years old, for the office; also, a stout young man to do hard work. Apply at No. 354 Broadway, upstairs, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-keeper in a savings bank; must be competent, willing to serve for small pay, and give security. Address A. C. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Call at No. 180 South-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

GIRLS, BOTH EXPERIENCED AND lately landed, wanted as servants in first-class private families. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a thorough housekeeper, a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; any one wanting a smart, economical person to take charge of their house and family will address HEYWOOD, Box No. 185 *Times* Office; the highest references given; no objections to a school or the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 West Houston-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., through which the 6th and 8th-av. cars run.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine and make ladies' and children's under-clothing; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant, giving satisfactory reference, a position in a family of wealth and refinement, residing near the City, to assist a lady in housekeeping and sewing; no objection to light chamber-work; only Americans need apply. Address Miss HENDERSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker; understands pastries, game and soups, and making butter if required; desires a place in the country, or with a family who will return in the Fall; has good references. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a competent seamstress, and can operate on all kinds of sewing-machines, and would wait on a lady, or would assist in light chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 452 6th-av., near 27th-st. Ring the upper bell.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids; also young girls as nurses, waitresses, house-workers; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as good plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., next 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation as cook in an American or English family; understands her business; no objection to a respectable boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 220 Hudson-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on machines, and has good recommendations. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 335 4TH-av., all experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, chamber-maids, professed cooks, and cooks of all kinds, young girls, houseworkers, laundresses, for families returning to the City or country.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN FROM the South, a situation as general houseworker or laundress; is a beautiful washer and ironer. No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a place as cook; understands cooking of all kinds, and has good City references as to character and ability. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl; accustomed to work for a French dress-maker; City reference. Apply at No. 316 East 12th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman at her house, or would go out by the day; understands fluting thoroughly. Apply at No. 219 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do the house-work for a family of three; must be a good washer and ironer; good wages. Apply, between 9 and 3, at 334 West 55th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 314 East 34th-st., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION and assistant to lady's traveling, or as fine seamstress and to assist in housekeeping. Call on or address K. J., No. 510 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, to engage with a family as first-class nurse, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; is fond of children. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, very well recommended, a situation in a private family; for the City preferred. Apply at 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSE-work in a small family. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-recommended girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or to do general house-work. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD DESIRE a first-class situation for a very superior American girl as chamber-maid and waitress; references unexceptionable. Apply by letter, giving address, to Box No. 2,426 Post-office.

GERMAN SERVANTS.—TWO RESPECTable young German girls desire situations, one to cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WASHING WANTED.—A FEW YOUNG men can have their washing done in the neatest manner at No. 341 East 23d-st. Best of reference given.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS help, and first-class help wanting good situations, may apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities can always be obtained at the magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of practical experience; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place in general; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers; is married and has one child; satisfactory reasons given for leaving last situation. Apply at No. 235 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant middle-aged German, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and can furnish good reference. Address C. SCHULTZ, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a practical man, (married,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, care and management of green-houses, graperies, and a practical knowledge of plain gardening generally. Address N. T., corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, florists.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, (English;) thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of green-house plants, stove plants, graperies, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Call on or address M. J., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND GENeral workman's situation by an experienced man, (single;) understands the business, care of horses, &c.; can give undoubted reference. Address M. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. A. C., new No. 417 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Swiss,) want situations; he understands gardening, also the care of horses and cows; the wife for house-work. Call at or address for two days No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman in a private family as first-class waiter; has the best City reference. Address for two days M. GACHET, No. 176 6th-av., in store, between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business; the best of City reference for being a good and careful driver. Call or address D. BROWN, stable, north-west corner 38th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, steady young man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; will milk if required; has good reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man who is a thorough groom; good City driver, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; five years' reference from last place. Address E. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man with high recommendations; is practical in all departments of the business. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family; speaks English fluently; best reference from late employer. Apply or address McDALY, 153 3d-av.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION on the piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Best of references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of

SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, LACE POINTS, BEDOUINS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Cloths, Cloakings, Velvets,
Organdies, Lawns, Grenadines,
Calicos, Delaines, Ginghams, Linen Damasks, Table-Cloths, Toweling, Napkins, Crashes, Shirting and Sheeting Linens,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Quilts, Blankets,
Flannels, Comforters,
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES,
REPS AND CHINTZES,
Cornices, Loops, Tassels, Window Hollands,

DOMESTICS.

Ladies' and Children's Suits and Dresses and Under-clothing, Corsets and Corset Covers, Children's Hats and Caps, Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Trousseau.

In addition to which they are now opening their fresh importations of

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON,

embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are
200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 22c.
200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE
presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

IMMENSE BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

MME. DEMOREST'S
GRAND OPENING OF
THE EARLY AUTUMN STYLES FOR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.

The Fall and Winter mammoth Bulletin of Fashions also ready.

LADIES' HATS AND FALL BONnets, this day. Dress Hats, $8; worth $15. Straw Hats, Velvet Hats and Feathers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this and call.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.

jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870.

S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh22-law6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.

HENRY A. CRAM,
GEORGE H. MOORE, } Executors.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y. ap12-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870.

ap12-law6mW* AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.

M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 162 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.

je15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 22 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.

ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.

au17-law6mW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 15, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
W. M. [illegible] } Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia...Wed., Sept. 7
India......Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa......Wed., Sept. 21
Australia...Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia...Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Europa......Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa......Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria......Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris............$145, gold.

Return tickets..................$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets......................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP *Scotia* embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK......Tuesday, Aug. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London		To London	35
To Paris		To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.		To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.............Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DANRE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Oct. 15

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First-Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.................Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Sept. 15

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The steam-ship —— will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 20 East River.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who are not aware of the [illegible] of a [illegible], should never leave Paris without one; their [illegible] are invaluable in relieving the traveler from [illegible] of cares and troubles respecting passports, [illegible] and conveyance of luggage; for [illegible] the best accommodation, and in [illegible] of [illegible] to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers of excellent character may always be obtained by [illegible] to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. The several departments in charge of able masters. Carriages provided for pupils at a distance. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

From the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D.

A personal acquaintance with Mr. Hazeltine and the workings of his institution, enables me to recommend his school with the utmost cordiality to the patronage of all who wish to provide their daughters with the advantages of a sound, thorough instruction, and with the comforts of a delightful Christian home.

DANIEL W. POOR.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 188 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 22 West 16th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 304 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 39 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 15 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 175th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S, NO. 20 4TH-AV., opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, correspondence, French, German, literature, conversation. Classes $5 per quarter, private lessons. Ladies' department. Day and evening.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $300 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 129 Broadway.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 738 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d-sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $250 per year.

S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 250 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 20 Grove-st., N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; strict attention to its universal advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 830 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,

No. 830 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 273 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S

Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 24 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 28, 32 and 30 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 132 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 832 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. School for girls S.-W. 42d-st., (removed from 46 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,480 B'way, c. 36th-st. For admission or circu's apply to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 22. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 866 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 33 Park-av., between 33d and 34th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by MLLE. TARDIVEL, No. 29 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 6 East 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 22. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. B. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 28. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 36 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.

J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

H. C. SYMONDS'

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will open SEPT. 12.
$450 per annum.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Reopening of GOLDSMITH'S College at half prices, viz.: Scholarship for Penmanship and Book-keeping, thorough course, reduced from $50 to $25. Apply this day at the rooms, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GLENN'S FALLS, NEW-YORK.

English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School.

This Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A regular collegiate course is pursued. Very superior advantages are offered in the Drawing, Painting and Musical Departments.

To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. For circulars or further information address the Principal,

Miss A. TAYLOR, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 26 WEST 4TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.

The first-class boarding-school for young ladies, No. 273 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., will open Sept. 19.

M. GIRAUD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 27 West 32d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduates of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. (established in 1827,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 28. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $250. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY BODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 166 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

CHESTER FEMALE INSTITUTE—Established in 1859; terms moderate. Fall session opens Sept. 15. For circulars apply to Mrs. J. W. VERMILYE, Armonk, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL.—3 WEST 17TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 48th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMER, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 14 at No. 1,183 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 46th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 33d-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. 839 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 11 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 12 BOYS. Ages 8 to 12. Mrs. G. A. BUSH, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, three large and two small rooms; also extension room on first floor, to let, with or without private table, together or separately; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST NINTH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board, to families or single gentlemen; private table, if desired; house first-class. References exchanged.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with good board; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 131 West 45d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 29TH-ST.—IN THIS FIRST-class French house families and single gentlemen can find comfortable rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET— Furnished or unfurnished rooms in suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board; references required.

NO. 129 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite five rooms, second floor, large and two hall; to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; first-class board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. To let, with board, large, handsome second floor, high stoop. No. 150 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SITTING room and bedroom on the first floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

TWO ROOMS, WITH HOT AND COLD water, to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 24th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, select neighborhood, private family, with or without board. Apply at No. 29 West 9th-st.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 134 West 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, OR for light housekeeping, a second floor, partly furnished. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

WEST 19TH-ST., NO. 77, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Some very desirable furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of July, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD C. BOUGHTON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS T. DAY and BENJAMIN M. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Elias T. Day and Benjamin M. Day, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, City of New York, in said district, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER W. BEDFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter W. Bedford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au24-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON and HENRY HEATH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles B. Richardson and Henry Heath, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

au24-law3wW*

NO. 2,589.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. RICHARDSON and HENRY HEATH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Charles B. Richardson, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; and Henry Heath, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, have carried on business in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of February, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au24-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO LOESCHIGK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Otto Loeschigk, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
au24-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather, to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

C. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 15th May, 1870.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY ARTIST, who has the best recommendations, desires an engagement to teach perspective and object drawing, landscape and portrait painting. Address ARTIST, Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED to teach the English branches, French and Music, desires an engagement in a private family; unexceptionable references. Address TEACHER, Station D.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth performances and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of the talented comedian, JOS. K. EMMET, in Gayler's popular drama of

FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

Owing to the limited period of Mr. Emmet's engagement, which cannot be extended beyond the 10th of September, on account of previous engagements, in order to accommodate, as far as possible, the thousands who are desirous of witnessing his

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE,
the management is pleased to announce that
MR. EMMET
will appear at
TWO MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
SATURDAY,
Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.
Seats may be secured for any of
MR. EMMET'S
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Third week of the distinguished actor,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, third night of the new romantic drama in five acts, entitled

TRUE AS STEEL.

FANFAN..........Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Mme. DE POMPADOUR....Miss LOUISA MOORE
THE VILLAGE OF ROSEL, NORMANDY.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER'S HOUSE, PARIS.
THE ANTE-ROOM, VERSAILLES.
THE CAMP AT FLANDERS.
THE OLD MILL AT LAWFIELD.
Saturday, Sept. 3, Matinee of
TRUE AS STEEL.
On MONDAY, Sept. 5, will be presented a
GREAT SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDY,
interpreted by a
HOST OF DRAMATIC CELEBRITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB....Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School)....Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT JONES' WOOD,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1,
MR. DONALD DINNIE,
The celebrated
CHAMPION ATHLETE
of Great Britain, will be present and participate in the Games.
GAMES
Commence at 10 A. M.
DANCING MUSIC
Until 8 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The spacious building on 3d-av. and 63d-st. is ready for the reception of goods. Applicants for space will deliver their articles there as soon as possible, that they may be properly arranged.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

On and after Sept. 1, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK, 7:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M. JESSE HOYT, 3:30 P. M. Connecting at Sandy Hook with trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Oceanport, Eatontown Junction, Farmingdale, Bricksburg and Manchester. For Branchport and Toms River, 7:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Eatontown, 3:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Neversink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 3:30 P. M. via Port Monmouth Pier, and 4:15 P. M. via Sandy Hook. Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 7:15 A. M. Philadelphia, 7:15, (accommodation,) 4:15 P. M., (express.) For freight to all points 6 P. M.

Returning trains leave Long Branch 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 6:58 P. M.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Company, Pier No. 30 North River. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 30th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LONG BRANCH ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 7:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The steamer JESSIE HOYT leaves at 3:30 P. M. only. The 9:45 A. M., 11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. trips will be discontinued on the above date. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 33th-st. at 4½, for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 250 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $8.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 26th......2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 27th......7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 27th......3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 27th......7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 28th......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 28th......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 29th......6:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th......9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th......6:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th......10:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 31st. 7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st. 10:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no delay; half address fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 28 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

L. S. TUTHILL, No. 28 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3:30 P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th av.
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
THE NEW SENSATION,
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
URIELLA..........................KATHI LANNER
Tableau 1—The Apparition. Tableau 2—The Abduction. Tableau 3—The Slave Market. Tableau 4—The Compact. Tableau 5—The Conversion. Tableau 6—Apotheosis. EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—Benefit of BERTHA LIND.
FRIDAY, Sept. 2—Benefit of KATHI LANNER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 Broadway, reopen MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.,
(Chartered in 1863, under special law,)

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS: CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, Aug. 29.

Application can be made at the General Conservatory Offices,

No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
128 (NEW NO. 102) COURT, near State-st., Brooklyn.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express with sleeping-cars attached [illegible] through to Watertown, [illegible] Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:35 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DE-pots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
General Superintend't. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:05 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 4 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:35 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 34th-st. at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FANNY M. SAMUEL, plaintiff, against ANTHONY W. GOODELL and FRANCES A. GOODELL, his wife, and the WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, in the town of Southfield in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT.—DE WITT STAFFORD, plaintiff, against APPOLLONIA B. MARETZEK and MAX MARETZEK, her husband, and MARCUS MASSE, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 5th day of August, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 5, 1870.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of one of the old established jewelry stores, No. 283 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

The Long Branch Trotting Meeting—Second Day—Western Girl Wins the 2:26 Purse and Hotspur Receives Forfeit in the 2:23 Purse.

There was a large and eminently select attendance at Monmouth Park yesterday to witness the second day's trotting, given by the Long Branch Association. The weather was all that could be desired, a cool breeze from the broad bosom of the Atlantic agreeably tempering the fervid rays of the sun. Among the distinguished visitors present we noticed Gen. Stockton, Senators Stockton, Robbins and Little; Gov. Randolph, Gen. Haight, L. B. Brown, J. Hoey, Lester Wallack, J. Laird, J. Chamberlin, Theodore Moss, Dr. Conover, W. H. Conover, Edward J. Hall, New-Jersey; Senator Bradley, Alderman Charlock, W. Turnbull, Jay Gould, J. Nesbitt, E. Post, J. J. Eckerson, G. Case, C. Moss, W. Floyd, J. B. McMann, J. O'Donnell, J. W. Weldon, J. McB. Davison, W. B. Burrows, H. N. Smith, W. Marston, H. D. Felter, New-York; Messrs. Edgar and Johnson, Cincinnati; T. Banes, Mobile. In the ladies' stand we noticed Mrs. Van Dyke, Mrs. Hill, Miss Fanny Hill, Miss Laura Hill, Misses Nellie and Ella Jordan, Mrs. Hart, Miss K. Hart, Miss Hart, Miss Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mrs. and Miss B. Ashcraft, Mrs. Judge Livingstone, Mrs. Smith and family, and Miss Kate Field.

The first race was that for a purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; the winner taking $1,500, the second horse $750, and the third $250. The race was mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and the five contesting horses entered were O. A. HICKOK's b. m. *Western Girl;* DAN MACE's ch. m. *Idol;* W. H. BORST's b. g. *J. J. Bradley;* F. J. NODINE's ch. m. *Belle Strickland,* and D. H. BLANCHARD's ch. g. *License.* RODEN drove *License;* DOBLE was behind *Idol,* and the others were driven by the parties entering them for the race. In pools, *Idol* sold for first choice, bringing $200, *License* $210, *Western Girl* $135, *Bradley* $105 and *Belle* $20.

FIRST HEAT.—*Belle Strickland* took the lead, with *Idol* second, *License* third, and *Bradley,* who had caused a deal of unnecessary delay in scoring, in consequence of not coming up with his horses, last of the lot. At the turn, *Idol* took the lead from *Belle Strickland,* and was half a length in front at the quarter-pole, *Belle* being six lengths ahead of *Bradley,* who had *Western Girl* at his wheel, and *License* last. They went without change along the backstretch and to the half-mile pole, where *Idol* was a clear length in front; *Belle Strickland* second, *Bradley* third, half a length before *Western Girl,* who led *License* twenty lengths. On the lower end *Belle Strickland* broke and fell back behind *Bradley.* *Idol* came home an easy winner by two lengths, with *Belle Strickland* second, three lengths before *Western Girl,* who was six lengths before *Bradley,* and *License* last. Time—2:30.

SECOND HEAT.—*Idol* sold for $200, *Western Girl* $100, *Bradley* $45, *License* $40, and *Belle Strickland* $10. *Belle* was first away, *Idol* and *Western Girl* both breaking as soon as the word was given. *Belle* led at the turn, and at the quarter-pole was ten lengths ahead of *Idol,* with *Bradley* third, and *Western Girl* next. *Belle Strickland* retained the strong lead she had obtained all the way home, and won the heat easily by ten lengths from *Idol; Bradley* third, *License* fourth, and *Western Girl,* who did not go for this heat, last. Time—2:27¾.

THIRD HEAT.—The betting now plainly showed that the last heat had been purposely "dropped," for *Western Girl* had the call, selling for $285, *Idol* $170, *Bradley* $155, *Belle Strickland* $40 and *License* $30. *Belle Strickland* took the lead, with *Bradly* and *License* second and third, *Western Girl* and *Idol* the last, and both on a break. At the quarter-pole *Belle* was four lengths in front of *Bradly, Western Girl* third and *Idol* last. *Western Girl* being second on the backstretch, and beyond this there was no change in the horses' positions as they passed the half-mile pole. Turning into the head of the stretch, *Belle Strickland* went up and was passed by *Western Girl* and *Bradley,* the former winning by a length from *Bradley,* who beat *Belle Strickland* half a length for second place, *License* being fourth and *Idol* last. Time—2:28.

FOURTH HEAT.—Betting was now $100 to $40, currently offered on *Western Girl* winning. DAN MACE, although laboring under severe bodily indisposition, took DOBLE's place behind *Idol,* the hopes of whose backers revived in consequence. As usual, *Belle Strickland* was one of the first to get off, *Bradley* being the last. *Idol* led at the quarter on a break, with *Belle* and *Western Girl* second and third, the latter on a regular run. At the half mile *Idol* was two lengths in front, with *Western Girl* second and *Belle Strickland* next. The latter trotted fast on the lower end, and got on even terms with the *Girl* at the head of the stretch, but unable to hold her position, was beaten over the score by a neck by *Western Girl.* The judges gave *John J. Bradley* second place on account of the running done by *Belle Strickland* on the backstretch, as well as close to the score. Time, 2:27½.

FIFTH HEAT.—No betting, for odds of $100 to $10 on *Western Girl* met with no takers. A good send off, although one judge rung the bell after the starting judge had cried "go." At the turn *Western Girl* and *Idol* were level, with *Belle* next, and they went thus to the half-mile pole, where the *Girl* left *Idol* half a length with *Belle Strickland* two lengths behind the latter and *Bradley* fourth. *Western Girl* drew steadily away from this point, and won the heat and race by three lengths; *Belle Strickland* second, *License* third, *Bradley* fourth and *Idol* last. Time—2:29¼.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $2,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third horse.

O. A. Hickok's b. m. Western Girl	3	5	1	1	1
F. J. Nodine's ch. m. Belle Strickland	2	1	3	3	2
Dan Mace's ch. m. Idol	1	2	5	4	5
Wm. H. Borst's b. g. John J. Bradley	4	3	2	2	4
D. H. Blanchard's ch. g. License	5	4	4	5	3

Time—2:30, 2:27¾, 2:28, 2:27½, 2:29¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $2,500 for horses that never beat 2:23; $1,500 to first, $750 to second, $250 to third horse.

B. H. Doble's b. g. Hotspur, received forfeit.
John Lovett's b. g. Henry, paid forfeit.
George Nelson's br. g. Jim Rockey, paid forfeit.

The second race for 2:23 horses, for which *Henry, Rockey* and *Hotspur* were entered, failed to come of, *Henry* and *Rockey* paying forfeit. Today two excellent races are on the programme, the first for a purse of $5,000, for which *Goldsmith Maid, Lucy* and *George Wilkes* are entered, and the second for a superb silver punch-bowl, worth $750, for gentlemen's horses that have never before trotted for money, and for which there are four entries. If the day is fine attendance is sure to be both large and fashionable.

OBITUARY.

Gustave Struve.

GUSTAVE STRUVE, the German publicist and liberal, whose death is announced by cable from Vienna, was born in Levonia, on the 11th of October, 1805, and was consequently in his sixty-fifth year. He studied for the law, entered the diplomatic service of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and took part as Secretary of the Embassy in several sessions of the Diet of Frankfort. About 1840 he established himself at Mannheim, in the profession of advocate, and in 1845 he married there a woman who has since then been the sharer of both his opinions and his perils. While resident at Mannheim, he devoted himself somewhat to science, particularly to phrenology, and published several works on the subject. Early in 1843, as editor of the *Journal of Mannheim,* he commenced an opposition to the Government of Baden which drew upon him several inflictions of fines and imprisonment. This journal having been suppressed in 1846, he replaced it by the *German Spectator.* In April, 1848, he made, in concert with Herr NECKER, a hasty attempt to establish a German republic. The scheme miscarried, and he was compelled to take refuge, first in France and afterward in Switzerland. A second insurrectionary movement, attempted on the 21st September in the same year, in concert with BLIND, had no better success. Routed at Staufen by the Government troops, his companions were dispersed and he himself arrested. He was condemned by the tribunal of Fribourg to five years' imprisonment in the citadel of Bruchsal, but the insurrection of the 24th May, 1849, restored him again to liberty. Shortly thereafter the chief of the new movement, Herr BRENTANO, caused his arrest, accusing him of a desire to exaggerate the socialist tendencies of the Badish revolution. When the troops of the Confederation invaded the Grand Duchy, he joined the General of the insurgents, MIEROSLAWSKI. After the defeat of the revolutionists and the occupation of Carlsruhe, he took refuge in Switzerland, whence he was expelled two months later. He resided successively in France, England and the United States.

In addition to several works on phrenology, Herr STRUVE was the author of *A System of Political Science, The Common Law of the German Confederation,* besides other treatises of a political and legal character. His residence in this country furnished him with materials for a volume entitled *Both Sides of the Ocean.*

Fifth New-Jersey District Democratic Primaries.

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey, which comprises Hudson County and the City of Newark, held their primary meetings last evening for the choice of delegates to the District Convention. The Convention meets to-morrow in Hoboken.

As the political canvass has progressed, spirited opposition has sprung up to the renomination of Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, the present member, who is a resident of Jersey City. Newark has claimed the right to be represented by one of her own citizens, and has put forward Ex-Sheriff REYNOLDS, a gentleman who has had considerable experience in dealing with criminals, and has, therefore, a peculiar fitness, some of his supporters think, for a seat in Congress. He is well known, is strong with the Democrats of Newark, and has some support in Hudson County. As will be seen by the following exhibit of last night's work, Mr. CLEVELAND's friends are enthusiastic for his renomination, and as he has served one term with general satisfaction to his constituents, his renomination is urged as a matter of right and party usage.

Hoboken gave nearly a solid vote for Mr. REYNOLDS, as follows: First Ward, four delegates for REYNOLDS, elected by a vote of two to one; Second Ward, three delegates for REYNOLDS, majority of three; Third Ward, four delegates for REYNOLDS, elected by unanimous vote; Fourth Ward, four delegates—two for REYNOLDS, two for CLEVELAND.

In Jersey City all the wards, with the exception of the First, Ninth and Tenth, elected delegates favorable to Mr. CLEVELAND by large majorities. The number of delegates elected by these thirteen wards is sixty-five. The three wards that "went for" REYNOLDS elected fifteen delegates.

Greenville elected two delegates favorable to CLEVELAND; West Hoboken three; North Bergen two; town of Union three; Union Township two; Harrison four; Kearney one; Weehawken one; Bayonne three; Newark elected eighty-eight delegates. They go to the Convention without positive pledges, but they are all favorable to REYNOLDS. Counting these, REYNOLDS has 115 delegates; CLEVELAND eighty-eight.

The elections were quietly conducted.

A Sad Drowning Accident.

On Sunday an excursion was made up by twenty-five young men from New-York to sail down the Sound. A sloop was hired, and early in the morning they set sail. When opposite Little Neck Bay it was decided to make a call at Crocheron's, and the sloop was headed up Little Neck Bay. After half an hour at the Bayside House, and a call at the residence of Alderman MILLER, opposite, the party sailed off Saddle Rock, where a number went in bathing. About the time that the party was ready to start, it was found that one of the young men was still enjoying himself in the water, and as he was a capable swimmer and no fear was felt for his safety, it was decided to play a practical joke upon him. Accordingly the sloop was got under weigh and was slowly leaving the late scene of their amusement, when a young man, the son of THOMAS TALBOT, a chair manufacturer of New-York, made the remark that it was too bad to trouble their friend, and endeavored to jump into a boat at the stern of the vessel for the purpose of taking in the young man on whom the joke was being played; but unfortunately he missed and fell into the water. As TALBOT could not swim, another boat near, on which a couple of men were rowing, immediately started for him. They did not take sufficient care on approaching TALBOT, and the bow of the boat struck him on the head. On account of the excitement of the occasion, which had put them to great exertions, the boat was going at great speed, and the blow stunned the man. He immediately sank. Every exertion was made to obtain the body, without avail. And notwithstanding Alderman MILLER offered a reward of $100, the body was not found until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Constable WALT will hold an inquest.

Mysterious Death of a Californian at French's Hotel.

On the 27th of July a man arrived from California and registered himself as P. G. BUCHAN, at French's Hotel. He has remained at the house ever since, having, evidently, plenty of money, and was out nearly every night until a late hour. At an early hour yesterday, Mr. BUCHAN came in somewhat intoxicated, being duly escorted to his room by the night porter. The room door remained locked until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the chamber-maid unlocked it with her pass-key, and discovered the occupant dead in his bed. Capt. ALLAIRE heard of the event through one of his detectives, and rather surprised the hotel people by his accurate information, they having intended to keep the matter quiet. One of the deputies to the Public Administrator was also on hand to look after the effects of the deceased. An examination of the room showed that the man had either died a natural though sudden death, or from the effects of some virulent poison probably taken with suicidal intent. No trace of any poison could be found in the room, however, so that the suicidal theory is not believed by the proprietor of the hotel. The deceased was known to have a watch a day or two before his death, and a revolver, but neither of these articles could be found in the room. Rumors were in circulation in the hotel that BUCHAN had been robbed during Monday night. Several letters were found among his effects, all addressed to Hon. P. G. BUCHAN, some of them dated Rochester and written by the wife of the deceased, signed EMILY. A letter written by Mr. BUCHAN and addressed to Mrs. J. A. MIX, Almeda County, Cal., was found on the floor. The deceased had sandy hair and moustache, and was bald, being apparently fifty years of age. An inquest will be held today.

The North-Eastern Saengerbund.

The delegates of the New-York branch of the North-Eastern Saengerbund, composed of about twenty-nine vocal and musical societies, of this City and vicinity, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, when Dr. HEIDENFELDT presided. The first steps were taken toward organizing for the twelfth general Saengerfest, which is to be given under the auspices of the New-York societies in this City next Summer. The last great Saengerfest, the eleventh, it will be recollected, was held a year ago at Baltimore, and the tenth, two years before, at Philadelphia. The Saengerfest in this City next year will, no doubt, be a grand affair. The committees are to be appointed at the next meeting of delegates.

Personal.

Sir William Call, of England, and Gens. Moyer and Humphreys, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House; Baron de Mormont, of the French Legation; Gen. James H. Beal, of Massachusetts, and Commander McDonnell, of the United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Congressman Marvin, of Saratoga; Hon. Amos L. Wood, of Albany; Hon. L. C. Woodruff, of Buffalo, and L. A. Custer, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mayor Banker, of Peoria, Ill.; Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Albany; Hon. T. W. Walter, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Gardner, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Chief Engineer McQuade and Alderman Quinn, of Albany; Hon. John W. Baker, of Cincinnati; Hon. J. Van Buskirk, of Washington, and Hon. J. W. Small, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Officer BURKE, of the Twenty-third Precinct, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, had CORNELIUS MEGAN arraigned on suspicion of having committed a burglary in the clothing-store of WM. P. CLARKE, No. 576 Third-avenue, on the night of the 26th inst. The officer found MEGAN lying in the hallway of No. 147 East Forty-eighth-street, on the above night, bleeding profusely, with two pieces of cloth beside him. He subsequently discovered that a burglary had been committed in Mr. CLARKE's store, and some cloth stolen. MEGAN's injuries prevented his being brought to Court before yesterday, he being in Bellevue Hospital in the meantime. MEGAN was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

BERNARD WISKEN, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, on Ninth-avenue, was committed by Justice COULTER, yesterday, to answer for an alleged aggravated assault, with a club, upon MARTIN CARRE, residing on the corner of Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue. CARRE also swore that WISKEN attempted to take his life with a stiletto.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington Square, today, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock P. M.

The photographers of New-York will hold a meeting at the Grand Central Hotel, this evening, for the purpose of establishing a journal to be devoted to the interests of their art, and with a view to organizing a photographic college. The call is signed by M. B. Brady, J. & B. Gurney, W. R. Howell, W. Kurtz, N. Sarony, D. D. T. Davis, and others, of note in the profession.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE's mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 73°; 8 A. M. 76°; 10 A. M., 78°; noon, 85°; 2 P. M., 86°; 4 P. M., 81½°; 6 P. M., 78°; 8 P. M., 75°; 10 P. M., 74°.

JAMES CROY, aged thirty-eight, of No. 555 West Forty-second-street, while at work on the trestle-work in the gas-house, foot of Forty-second-street, North River, fell from the top to the ground, and fractured his skull. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of J. N. TAYLOR, at No. 87 Sedgwick-street, and before being extinguished damaged the building and stock to the extent of $5,000. The flames were first discovered in the engine-room, and owing to the fact that there has been no fire in the furnace for some time past, it is believed that it must have had an incendiary origin. CHARLES KELLSEY is owner of the building. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

The young man who shot himself on Kingsland-avenue, on Thursday last, was recognized, yesterday, by a man with whom he worked, as a barber at No. 179 Franklin-street. The suicide's name is CHARLES MUNK, and he was a native of Germany. His parents are said to be independent in the old country, but so outrageous did the conduct of the deceased become that they had to send him to this country in hopes of reforming him. Their expectations, however, were not realized. On landing, four years ago, he made the acquaintance of low women, and since then he kept steadily on the descending scale, until the affair of Thursday ended his life.

Rev. H. SMITH CARPENTER, at the Sabbath evening services, in the Polytechnic Hall, Brooklyn, gave a full account of the late PEDRO BARRENQUY, the much-esteemed Cuban, who, after escaping from the deadly shores of Fernando Po, was just renewing his success in life, and his domestic happiness in this land, having only within a month established himself in business, and brought his family here from Cardenas, when he was carried off a few days since, together with three of his children, by the ravages of the scarlet fever.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the three-story frame house, No. 269 North Sixth-street, took fire and was damaged to the extent of $500. The adjoining dwellings of PETER CRAWFORD and Mrs. VREELAND sustained about $900 damage. CRAWFORD was insured for $1,200 in the Continental Insurance Company, and No. 269 for $800 in the same Company.

About 12 o'clock, yesterday, GEORGE ELLIS was accidentally shot through the left hand, in the house of JOHN WILLIAMS, at the corner of South First and Sixth streets, by DENNIS NEWMAN.

WILLIAM CARR, residing at the corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets, while drunk, fell from the second-story window of his residence, yesterday, and was dangerously injured.

Marshal DILLON, from the returns now before him, estimates the population of Brooklyn at 400,000, and that of Kings County at 450,000. In 1865 the city had 296,112 and the county 310,[illegible] inhabitants.

A slight fire was occasioned, yesterday, at the store of Mrs. JOHNSON, No. 879 Third-avenue, by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp.

JOHN OLTON, a milkman, got caught yesterday, while in the act of mixing water with his milk, and was fined $10 for the offense by Justice WALSH.

JAMES LAWLAR was held for examination, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for breaking the arm of a boy named JOHN WALL, with a bar of iron, on Monday night. The boy had been annoying him.

The house of ANDREW B. HODGES, at the foot of Grand-street, was damaged by fire, yesterday afternoon, to the extent of $250.

There were 285 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week, four of which were from small-pox.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday three boys from Riverhead, each under the age of ten, rigged up a small dinky and undertook a sail across Peconic Bay. The sails were about the size of a good old-fashioned handkerchief, and for oars two stolen pickets did duty. They were met by Mr. CLARENCE WOODHULL half across the Bay, with the boat half full of water and the wind blowing a fresh gale, the young ducks busy bailing with their hats. Mr. WOODHULL, with some difficulty, rescued the navigators and landed them on shore.

A convention composed of three delegates from each town in Suffolk County, representing those drafted men of the county who were drafted and purchased substitutes before the large bounty money was allowed, or before the town quotas were filled at the expense of the towns, met at the Court-house, Riverhead, yesterday afternoon. THOMAS S. MORNUL, of Huntington, was elected chairman, and Mr. CONKLIN, of Southold, secretary. Hon. HENRY A. REEVES, M. C., was chosen delegate to represent the county at the State Convention to be held at Syracuse to-morrow. Resolutions were passed in favor of the passage of a general law authorizing the towns to reimburse those who had been drafted and procured substitutes.

Through the exertions of the Early-Closing Association of Flushing, the stores and shops of that village will close, on and after Sept. 1, at 8 P. M. Seven o'clock was the time which the members of the Association desired to see decided upon as the time for closing. A large number of the merchants of the village consented to close at that time, but a few thought otherwise, and it was thought best to accept half a loaf and hope for the balance.

On Sunday a number of the excursionists who visited College Point went in bathing on the shores of Flushing Bay. One of the number, name unknown, dived into the water from a window in the bathing-house, and it is supposed was injured in the head, as the water was shallow. The man was helped ashore, but soon died from the effect of his injury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

D. WEBSTER BOGART, constable and police officer of White Plains, was tried, yesterday, before Justice ROMER and a jury, found guilty and fined for an assault upon MARTIN FRAYER. While FRAYER was standing on the stoop of PRYOR's paint shop, BOGART approached him, and after alluding to a spot of blood which he discovered on the shirt of FRAYER, called the latter a loafer and arrested him without warrant or cause for so doing. After conducting FRAYER some distance toward the jail, BOGART again called him a loafer, and remarked that he ought to have his head broken; whereupon FRAYER replied, "If I were as big a loafer as you are I would hang myself," when BOGART knocked FRAYER down and beat him in the most unmerciful manner. Constable BARNS interfered and rescued FRAYER.

A boy by the name of LUKE ORMOND, aged about twelve years, while standing on the track of the Hudson River Railroad near the depot at Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, was struck by an express train and thrown into the air, but, strange to relate, only received a slight wound on one of his legs.

NEW-JERSEY.

An extraordinary mission has been devised by the Philadelphia Common Council, and a favored portion of that body have been delegated to carry out its object. A few days ago an eminently respectable party of Aldermen arrived in Newark, with the avowed object of learning the method of city taxation. They propose to visit the principal cities of the Union to see how money can be most easily taken from the pockets of the people. The Philadelphians were treated to a superb dinner at the Park Hotel, yesterday, where Mr. Auditor DAWES enlightened them upon the vexatious subject.

The Coroner's jury in the case of LOUIS LOSENBOCK, who was killed by the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Trenton, on Monday, concluded their inquiry yesterday. A verdict was returned implying a censure of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for using "frogs" in their switches, so constructed as not to permit the safe passage of the "broad tread" cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The jury also censured the Company for permitting the running of trains at such a rapid rate as the Monday train was run between New-Brunswick and Trenton, and recommending an examination of the switches.

Yesterday morning a wife-murder was reported by telegraph, from Plainfield, N. J. The report was untrue. The circumstances out of which it grew are as follows: PETER SNIDERIN, a burly Prussian, has, during the period of the present European war, had frequent disputes with his wife ROSANNA, who has decided French sympathies. On Monday evening, PETER came home pretty well saturated with the German beverage, and commenced to boast of the "glorious Prussian victories." Mrs. SNIDERIN held her own in the wordy quarrel that ensued, and the consequence was that PETER attacked her with a hatchet, cutting a severe but not dangerous gash in her arm. Mrs. SNIDERIN screamed "murder," two officers came, and PETER found himself, within the space of two hours, safely lodged in the Elizabeth Jail.

The mutiny case of AUGUST JANSEN, a seaman on the *Cymbria,* came up, yesterday, before Commissioner HOFFMAN. It was contended that the Commissioner had only a right of adjudication, and no right to take evidence. JANSEN is a German, and is held under an order from the Consul of the North German Confederation. Commissioner HOFFMAN was in doubt whether the Consul had any jurisdiction over a case of mutiny or in any case except one of desertion. He thought that probably this was a case for extradition, but reserved his decision until today.

Prof. THOMAS KEANY, of Seaton Hall College, South Orange, was found, late Monday evening, beside the Morris and Essex Railroad track, between Newark and Orange, with some terrible gashes in his head, which resulted in his death at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. When he was discovered he was immediately carried to the College and medical aid was summoned, but could not save him. He is spoken of by the faculty of the College as having been a man of much intellectual worth, and his sudden death is mourned by a large number of friends. He was educated at St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., and has been at Seaton Hall for about a year.

Yesterday, a son-in-law of Justice MADDEN, of Union Hill, appeared before Justice POPE and took out a warrant for the arrest of his father-in-law. It seems that the two have for a long time been on unpleasant terms. On Monday the son-in-law met MADDEN in Weehawken, whereupon MADDEN attacked the young man in a furious manner, and seriously beat him, injuring him so much that but for the interference of by-standers he might have killed him. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

MICHAEL FEHERTY, alias "Left," a prize-fighter of Jersey City, was last evening arrested for an attempt to break up a temperance meeting at Washington Hall, on Newark-avenue. He and a party with him were refused admission into the Hall, when they broke down the door, and otherwise interfered with the meeting. They were held to answer.

Yesterday morning an individual wearing a suit of clerical cut appeared before Justice FURMAN, in Elizabeth, charged with drunkenness. He had been arrested by Sergeant COTTON on Monday night, and had given his name as WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, residence Philadelphia. He admitted his offense, and stated that he had left Philadelphia, where he was an assistant priest, on the "spree" which ended in his arrest. He was discharged upon condition that he should leave the City of Elizabeth at once.

The contractors of the Midland Railroad will commence to lay rails early in September, between Mead's Basin and Pompton. When this section of the road, seven miles in length, is completed, connection will have been made with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The supplies for the road can then be obtained by rail.

Mr. ROSWELL W. HOLMES, a Newark clothier, has been collared in his own house at Orange, and threatened with ejection through an upper window by the tenants with whom he had a little misunderstanding. He escaped through a door and caused the arrest of the offending parties.

Mrs. ELLEN McDONALD, a liquor dealer, No. 30 North Canal-street, Newark, was before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license. She gave bail for her appearance for examination today.

RICHARD V. SHILHOWER, proprietor of the Eighth Ward Hotel, in Newark, is accused of beating, kicking, and otherwise maltreating one EDWARD BOWMAN, a veterinary surgeon. BOWMAN is in the St. Michael's Hospital, and he will lose the use of one of his eyes, and bear frightful scars.

The Paterson scandal concerning Rev. Mr. LORD has not yet run its course, but threatens to drop out of hearing soon. A Paterson paper, which was among the first to give publication to the scandalous reports, now admits that the whole affair grew out of a family quarrel over the will of the elder Mr. SYKES.

HAYES SWITZER and HENRY MEYERS have been arrested by Detectives HAGGERTY and HAUREY, of Newark, suspected of causing the fire which destroyed LISTER's bone factory. They had both been temporarily employed there.

Yesterday a man named MASON died at the house of some friends where he was visiting, in Loisburg. The circumstances of his death were somewhat suspicious, and an inquest will be held by Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken. The man was quite old.

PATRICK KELLY was last night arrested for striking an officer with a stone, and attempting to rescue a prisoner from an officer in Grand-street, Jersey City.

A new boat, of the same build as the *Weehawken,* will be placed on the Hoboken Ferry to-morrow. She takes the place of the old boat *James Watt.*

BRYAN GAFFNEY stabbed PATRICK KERON, at Newark, Monday night, injuring him seriously but not fatally. He is held in $500 bail for trial.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The following order was issued to the Navy Department today for more economical administration of the naval service, and in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy:"

It is hereby ordered that, first, from and after the 1st of October next no retired officer of the navy shall be assigned to or retain upon active duty, except as member of the Light-house Board, the Board for examination of officers for promotion and for the retired list, and at the Naval Asylum, and all such officers not coming within the above exceptions now on active duty are relieved from that date. Second, should either of the Bureaus of the Department require at any time the services of any retired officer for any special duty on account of his peculiar experience or fitness for the same, special application will be made to the Secretary of the Navy for such assignment by the President. Third, the position of Port Admiral is hereby discontinued from and after the 1st of October, except at the port of New-York.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The Superintendent of General Recruiting Service at New-York is ordered to forward 200 recruits from the disposable force at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, to Galveston Texas, for assignment to the Eleventh United States Infantry.

Second Lieut. Patrick Fitzpatrick, of the Thirteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty on the recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte. Capt. James N. McElroy, of the Eighth Cavalry, First Lieuts. Charles S. Newton and Andrew M. Frolinger have been honorably discharged from the service at their own request.

Lieut. Kells has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont.* Commander Lowry is detached from the command of the *Severn* and placed on waiting orders. Commander Fitzhugh is detached from the command of the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire* and ordered to the command of the *Severn.* Lieut. Francis M. Green is detached from the receiving-ship *Ohio* and ordered to the *Severn.*

By that portion of the recent order of Secretary Robeson discontinuing the position of Port-Admiral, except for the port of New-York, the following-named officers are relieved from duty: Rear-Admirals L. M. Goldsborough, Port-Admiral at Washington, D. C.; Samuel L. Breese, at Philadelphia, Penn.; Hiram Paulding, at Boston, Mass.; Joshua R. Sands, at Norfolk, Va.; Henry K. Thatcher, at Portsmouth, N. H., and Thomas T. Craven, at San Francisco, Cal. All of the above-named officers, except Admiral Goldsborough, are upon the retired list. Rear-Admiral Stringham will be relieved from duty as Port-Admiral at New-York, on the 1st of October next, in accordance with the provisions of the order which forbids a retired officer from remaining on active duty after that date, and he being a retired officer must, therefore, be relieved.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Fort Warren has been evacuated by the three Companies of the Fifth United States Artillery, which composed the garrison for some time past, and their places taken by a Company of the Engineer Corps. One of the departing companies has gone to Fort Adams, Newport; another to Fort Preble, Portland, and one to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. The repairs and improvements upon Fort Warren are to begin at once.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed steady. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Consols for account	91¾	91¾	91¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅜	..	88⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87½	..	87½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	86⅜	..	86⅜
U. S. 10-40s	82½	..	82½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111	..	111
Erie Railroad shares	17½	..	17½
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22	..	22

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed firmer but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 8⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 9¼d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and 500 for speculation. The shipments from Bombay to the 29th inst., since the last report, have been 10,000 bales. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American; Flour, 24s. 9d. ℘ bbl for Western Canal; Corn, 29s. 6d. ℘ quarter for European; Oats, 3s. 1d. ℘ bushel. NAVAL STORES quiet. PROVISIONS—Beef, 126s. ℘ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—TALLOW opened at 44s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for New, and closed dull at 44s. 6d. SUGAR opened firm and closed active on the spot. Refined PETROLEUM firm at 1s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT less active, closing at $1 00½ for Old; $1 09½ for New; 2 P. M., unsettled and dull at 99½c. for Old; $1 08¼@$1 13 for New, seller September. CORN quiet and lower at 64½c.@65c.; 2 P. M., inactive at 64¼c.@64½c. OATS quiet and lower at 37½c.@37¾c. for Regular. RYE declining; sales at 68½c.@69c. for No. 2. BARLEY less active and lower; sales at $1 08@$1 09 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 87c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $9 60@$9 90 for fair to choice. CATTLE dull and depressed; sales at $3 25@$7 25 for common Texan to medium shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 104,500 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 46,000 bushels Barley, 1,700 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 108,500 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,800 bbls; Wheat, 268,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 172,000 bushels; Rye, 22,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats 50,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 125,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; 11c. Wheat, 10½c. Corn, 7c. Oats to New-York. FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT inactive and nominal; only sale, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Amber Toledo at $1 30. CORN dull and drooping; sales 8,000 bushels Rejected at 75c.; 9,500 bushels by sample, at 76½c.; car-lot, 77½c.@78c. OATS dull; New Western nominally 44c., no buyers at that price. RYE nominally 85c. for New Western. SEEDS firmer for Timothy; sales at $5 75@$6 for small parcels. PORK, $29 for Heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES nominally 95c. for small lots.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—COTTON unchanged. Middling Uplands, 19½c.; do. Gulf, 20c. FLOUR very flat; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 62½@$6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio, $6 87½@$7 25; Fancy, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT very dull and quotations barely maintained; New Western Red, $1 40@$1 42; Michigan Amber, $1 44@$1 50. RYE steady at 90c.@95c. CORN dull; Yellow, 94c.@95c.; Mixed Western, 88c.@90c. OATS dull; New, 45½c.@50c. COFFEE—Sales Rio at 14½c.@17¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18c., gold. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS—Small business. LARD nominal at 16½c.@17c. PETROLEUM greatly unsettled; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 25½c. WHISKY very quiet; Western, iron, 95c.@96c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 19½c.; stock scarce. FLOUR steady and in fair demand; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9 25; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT steady; Amber Maryland, $1 50@$1 65; fair to good Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 45; Common, $1 05@$1 25; White, $1 40@$1 55; Western Red and Amber, $1 33@$1 37. CORN—White, 90c.@$1 10; Yellow, 98c.@$1; Mixed Western, 85c.@87c.; White Western, 85c.@90c. OATS, 47c.@49c. RYE, 80c.@90c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY firmer at 92c.@93c. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 19c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 31 bales; stock, 1,710 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—TOBACCO firm on bright, but dull on dark. COTTON quiet at 17½c. for Middling. HEMP firm and unchanged. BAGGING steady at 29½c.@30c. ROPE, 8c.@8½c. for coils and half coils. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 14@$1 15; No. 2 at $1 20@$1 22; choice, $1 25@$1 28. CORN dull; prime Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White, 70c.@73c. OATS dull at 35c.@37c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 97c.@$1; No. 3 at $1 10. RYE dull at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES dull at 89c.@90c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28 50@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $9@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Cattle, 1,300 head.

OSWEGO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR [illegible] and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, and quotations nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 32; choice White Canada, $1 70@$1 73. CORN quiet at 83c. for No. 2. OATS nominal at 53c. for Illinois. CORN-MEAL $2 for bolted, $1 80 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $30@$32 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 35 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 30; to Albany, $4 02 ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—63,400 bushels Wheat, 3,750,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—34,000 bushels Wheat, 1,122,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT firmer with a light supply; Red Winter, $1 12@$1 15 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN dull at 75c.@77c. OATS, 40c.@45c. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. COTTON dull; Middling, 18¾c.@19c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales, 164 hhds. WHISKY dull and unchanged. Mess PORK declined to $27 50; no sellers at the close at this price. Bulk MEATS irregular; sold at 12½c. for Shoulders; 14½c. for Sides; generally held at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON irregular; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 16½c., to come out of smoke next week; sales on the spot at 17c.; Shoulders held 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD dull at 15½c.@16c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—BAGGING active. HEMP 29c. FLAX, 30c. COTTON dull; Middling, 18c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull at 85c. RYE dull at 85c. OATS dull at 47c. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK, $28. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 16½c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. WHISKY dull; Raw, 90c.@91c. TOBACCO active; sales 118 hhds. at $4@$5 50 for trash and frosted Lugs; $5 75@$8 50 for common to good Lugs; $7@$20 for low to good Leaf.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 30.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 1,195 head; prices for good Oxen were firmly held with a good demand; not much change for medium Cattle; common lots quiet at low figures; sales of extra at $12 25@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $9 50@$11; third quality, $7@$9. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 12,474 head; prices ½c.@1c. lower; sales, in lots, at $2 25@$3 50 each; extra, $4@$4 50.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1 Red, fresh, $1 26; Old, $1 25; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 22. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 at 75c.; No. 2 at 73c.@74c. OATS active and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,450 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 46,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—WHEAT in fair supply; moderate milling demand; sales 1 car of No. 1 New Amber State at $1 45. RYE in good supply, dull and easier. CORN almost neglected; 1 bag-lot Round Yellow brought $1 05. BARLEY more active; sales 10 carloads of No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms, supposed to be at less than $1 35. OATS dull and lower, with small sales No. 2 New State at 54c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer at $1 09 for No. 1; $1 02 for No. 2. OATS advancing; sales at 39c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 68c. for No. 2. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6@$6 12½; Treble Extra, $6 25@$6 50. PORK lower, retailing at $31. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 129@129½; New-York sight, ½ premium. GOLD, 116.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—COTTON nominally 18c.; receipts, 10 bales; exports, 37 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN steady at 80c.@82½c. OATS quiet at 48c.@50c. LARD nominal. PORK quiet at $31. BACON—Shoulders dull at 15c.; Sides quiet at 17¾c.@19c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—WHEAT dull; held at $1 25 for No. 1 Red; $1 22 for No. 2. CORN held 82c. for No. 1; 80c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 44c. PETROLEUM very firm; Crude, $4 30; Refined, 23c.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON firm; prices a shade better; Middling, 20c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 7 bales; coastwise, 265 bales; total, 272 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 35½c.@36c. Strained RESIN firmer. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 20@$2 25. TAR firm at $2. COTTON quiet; no stock.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—COTTON—The demand is fair, and prices are firm; sales, 850 bales; net receipts, 88 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,875 bales; stock, 21,755 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—WHEAT declining; Extra, $1 41@$1 42; No. 1 at $1 28@$1 29; Amber, $1 23@$1 24. OATS, 41c.@42c. BARLEY—No. 1 at $2; No. 2 at $1 70@$1 80.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON in light demand; Middling, 17¾c.@17½c.; sales, 25 bales; net receipts, 116 bales; stock, 869 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—COTTON—Market a shade firmer, with a fair demand; sales, 183 bales; receipts, 52 bales; Middling, 17c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 17¾c., new grade; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 415 bales; stock, 641 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 5 bales; exports, coastwise, 367 bales; stock, 4,996 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 30.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 30 bales; net receipts, 38 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; stock, 641 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 30.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 56 bales; stock, 8,530 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	69
Portland	W.	Clear	70
Boston	N. W.	Clear	75
New-York	N. W.	Cloudy	75
Philadelphia	N. W.	Cloudy	75
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Cloudy	76
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	73
Baltimore	N.	Cloudy	78
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	78
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	87
Savannah	S.	Clear	82
Augusta	S.	Clear	82
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	72
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	73
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	60
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	62
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	73
Mobile	S.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	S. E.	Hazy	83
Key West	S. E.	Cloudy	84
Havana	Calm.	Cloudy	83
Cincinnati	Calm.	Clear	66

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Sept. 3	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Sept. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Holland	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Sept. 1	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Colorado,* at 7 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River, until 8:45 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia,* at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the dock, in Jersey City, until 9:45 A. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia,* at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris,* at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:25 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire,* at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 30—*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Miss Wild, Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Dr. A. H. Hays, L. Bangs, J. Guild, L. A. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Mr. Waterhouse, S. H. Stetter, Mr. Sargs, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Henricks, Mr. Young and brother, L. J. Young, Mr. Tinnmoney, C. Griffith, R. Burst and daughter, Miss Hackett, H. Lyman and son, Miss Fowler, Miss Bocheur, Mr. Bocheur, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Craig, 3 children and nurse, Miss Bell, W. H. Mumm and son, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pendleton, 4 children and 2 nurses, Miss Pendleton, Geo. Pendleton, Jr., J. G. Thorp, Miss Thorp, Ole Bull, L. Stern, A. L. Knight, Mr. Ottenheim, L. Bernard, S. Ullmann, E. Ullmann, John Mack, Mr. Kerah, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Searsens and son, W. H. Gale, Mr. Moon, Mr. Kopper, Mr. Wild, S. Hoffman, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Reeves, Miss Shipman, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Sir Geo. Grey, Prof. Hackett, Mrs. Vandyke, Miss Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Millett, G. H. Morrell, Mr. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Frances, Miss Jackson, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Dexter, P. R. Stevens, R. Stone, Miss Stone, Miss P. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hitchcock, Mrs. Mahon and daughter, Mr. Lowry, J. Simpson, J. Alexander, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Hineman, 5 children, governess, maid and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. Grodiget and 2 children, R. Hulme, W. W. Randall, Mrs. Crabtree and daughter, Mr. Blyth, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Mahon, G. Hughes, S. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marcus, 2 children and nurse, W. Whitehouse, H. Marcus, R. Krischke, Mr. Ullmann, Mr. Dorr, Mr. Goodall and wife, F. Krug, H. Zeltner, Miss Rosmeer, S. R. Gebhard, Mrs. Semke and son, Mr. S. Friendly, W. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. Hurcomb and child, Mrs. Abbott, Geo. H. Jones, C. H. King, J. Stevens, Mrs. H. M. Shang and daughter, Charles Vogt, S. C. Runkle, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Moore, Mrs. McCue and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Todhunter, Charles Baker, F. B. Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. Seligman and 5 children, and 2 nurses, Mr. Seligman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Davis and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Hulbut, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jaffer, Miss P. Morgan, Miss Marranner, Mr. Sanford, W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Mr. Rodocanachi, Mr. Fachari, F. Schonenberg, J. Hottmann, Mr. Schönfeld, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Glawcow, F. P. Ward, L. Spencer, Mr. Johnstone, D. C. Winter, F. Turner, Dr. Rassam, F. A. Ward.

AUG. 30—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Orange, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Abey, son and daughter, Mr. and Miss Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kellogg, Jas. B. Kellogg, Miss Anna Kellogg, P. F. Dickens, Mrs. Danoys, Miss Danoys, Mrs. G. H. Bloxom, Miss Annie Scollan, Miss Ann Merryweather, Mrs. Guchard, Mrs. E. Kendall and infant, Mrs. L. Horner, Miss Mary Ann Beckett, Miss Louisa Allen, Miss M. A. Blake, Miss M. J. Wilkins, Miss Louisa Bell, Miss Eliza Bell, Mrs. R. Hammond, Miss Mary Hill, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Singlehurst, Mr. Penn, Samuel Donald, F. A. Cameron, A. Nicholson, Rev. Mr. Harris, W. H. Pice, Mr. Wisdenger, Mr. Giffard, Mr. Rembolds, Frederick Maxwell, D. Magill, Frederick Rogers, Richard Poole, Rev. Mr. Hagerman, William Emerhard, S. Stratton, Mr. Westerberry, Eustace Ollard, H. Baltger, Rev. A. M. Osborne, Mr. Rolston, W. B. Cavanagh, J. G. Bowron, Mr. Henderson, John S. Crothy, Edward Petit, William Davidge, Dr. Spencer, J. Lowrey, E. Murphy, L. Harper, J. O. Woods, John Owen and 2 sons, Mr. Ronsats, Mr. and Miss Byrne.

In steam-ship Champion, from Charleston.—H. P. Ferguson, S. King, P. Schultz, J. A. Dillon, Miss Isabella Smith, Miss Mary Pringle, W. A. Pringle, J. W. Turley and 2 children, Miss B. Isear, Miss Parson, Mrs. M. Tweedy, Mrs. Brodnax, J. P. Verdery, A. H. Davidson, Wade Hampton, R. K. Bloomfield, F. Gallaher, Dr. G. Patterson, child and servant, John Smith, F. Surreo, P. Olloff, Wm. Ferris, W. Lawless, D. Connor, W. E. Howland, W. S. Costes, S. Brown, T. Eden, Mrs. A. Menhein, Dr. T. G. White, J. L. Shea, F. Police, Miss N. K. Lane, Miss Pauline Rhett, W. T. Woodruff, St. Julian S. Belser, M. C. O'Neill, J. B. Robertson, Mrs. D. B. Smith, Mrs. E. B. Post, Mrs. Capers, Mrs. G. H. Ingraham, Miss Tracy, C. B. Brewster, Mrs. G. S. Holmes, 2 children and maid, Mrs. J. D. Aiken and 4 children, Miss Martin, Miss Means, J. R. Bead, Col. Tracy, Major J. J. Van Horn, W. H. Chaffer, A. McLoy, A. A. Esdra.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—W. H. Mills, F. M. Adams, Miss N. Adams, Mrs. P. Adams, Miss Sallie Grant, Miss S. Kennedy, Miss Freigh, Miss J. S. Duff, C. O. Driscoll, L. H. De Montmolier, Wm. Dancy, Mr. Herman, P. G. Busbee and 2 children, H. M. Lane, J. Horne, L. G. Miller and 2 children, C. S. Couldry, J. S. Bailey, F. F. Williams, H. Harris, M. Baley and son, L. Cohen, B. Beard, C. C. Davenport, H. H. Fairbinks, M. L. Stark and son, T. W. Farmer, G. H. Green, M. Emanuel, Lieut. Collins, F. A. Pace, H. Brighur, B. Mamon and son, H. R. Brown, R. Coleman, F. S. Sanborn, F. Brown and son, Thos. Clark, Mrs. Malon, C. Radlout, J. Pamer.

In steam-ship San Francisco, from Bermuda.—Rev. W. Thorburn and son, Mrs. E. A. McDowall and son, C. Brady, Capt. Sam. McKinney, wife and 2 children, Miss Mary Pearman, J. Scott Pearman, Samuel Gauntlet and 2 children, John Smith, Wm. Locke and 5 in the steerage.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, &c.—H. Vasquez, A. Balos, J. Moulens, B. Casserly, H. McCulloch, P. Oliver, J. Reins, E. Drestes, J. Mildenstine, J. Crawford, E. Buch, P. Prostigue, Miss B. Zocarris and sister, Mrs. J. George and child, J. R. Baldwin, R. Baldwin, C. Ritter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:25 | Sun sets....6:34 | Moon sets....9:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Barks Golden Nest, (Br.,) Keneasley, Stettin, Boyd & Hincken; Templar, Bartlett, Jr., Barcelona, Lunt Bros.

Brigs Tally Ho, Chisham, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; J. B. Kirby, Bernard, Philadelphia, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. M. B., (Br.,) Bellfountain, Port Caledonia, George H. Brewer.

Schrs. Guy R. Phelps, Shaller, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ida B. Silsbee, Newton, Norfolk, Va., C. B. Staples; Kate J. Cook, Harg, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ann & Susan, Henderson, Mobile, E. T. Hurlbut & Co.; Minnie, Hudson, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Aug. 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 779 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Aug. 19, lat. 51 06, lon. 15 04, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 49 16, lon. 29 40, passed ship Valta, (Br.,) bound W.; 23d, lat. 46 24, lon. 43 31, passed ship Rajapore (Br.,) from Liverpool, bound W.; 25th, lat. 43 17, lon. 54 56, passed ship J. O. Baker, from Liverpool for Boston. Same time, ship Warren White, (Br.,) bound W.; 26th, lat. 40 31, lon. 67 05, exchanged signals with ship Maid of Orleans, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Baltimore. Aug. 27, 1 P. M., Sandy Hook bearing S. S. W., distant 239 miles, the engines broke down, and was detained 23 hours; disconnected and proceeded with single engine.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Aug. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers, to C. G. Francklyn. Aug. 21, at 8½ P. M., off Cape Clear, passed steam-ship Great Britain, bound in; Aug. 22, at 1 A. M., 46 miles W. of Fastnet, passed an Inman steamer, bound in; Aug. 27, lat. 44 35, lon. 57 14, passed bark Reciprocity, (Br.,) bound E.; same date, lat. 44 44, lon. 57 57, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Zimmerman, Vera Cruz Aug. 18, Sisal 21st, and Havana 25th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Webb.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Vesta, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Leghorn 68 ds., with mdse. to Fabricotti & Bros.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar June 28.

Bark Elizabeth, of Halifax, Allen, London via Halifax 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark J. G. Norwood, of Camden, Harkness, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to C. W. Adams.

Brig Camille, (Br.,) Strout, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Danforth, Knowlton & Co. Has had pleasant weather the entire passage; left no vessels.

Brig Annie Seymour, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with mdse. to Jones & Lough.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, of New-Haven, Wright, Arecelbo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Edith Hall, of Rockland, Snow, Galveston 23 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Village Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thomas, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Youngs & Co.—vessel to master. Has had light N. E. winds the entire passage, and was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Guptil, Havana 17 ds., with sugar for James E. Ward & Co.; is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Alta Vela, (of Economy, N. S.,) McClenan, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Treppinel, St. Pierre Martinique, 19 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Sons.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Baltimore, with coal for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Annie Harper, Wood, Portsmouth, with ice to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Rachel A. Edwards, Edwards, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Keren Happuch, Ellis, Wellfleet, with fish to S. D. Fisher.

Schr. Frolic, Gilman, Holmes' Hole, for South Amboy.

Schr. M. M. Pote, Abbott, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Ashby, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. J. Lindley, Avery, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Elias Bunyon, Campbell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Chatham, with lobsters to J. Comstock.

Schr. Oliver Hayward, Avery, Bangor via New-Haven.

Schr. Defiance, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Flint, (of Thomaston,) Howard, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Murray, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. H. C. Webster, Hurlbut, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Orbit, Nicholson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. S. Mount, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emerald, De Castro, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. S. Applegate, Searle, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. W. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oliver Avery, Lord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Thomas Hicks, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Burly, Sanders, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella Amsden, Smith, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, Terry, Booth Bay, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. E. L. Porter, Clark, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. P. Blake, O'Brien, of and from St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Richard Morrell, McCarthy, Greenwich.

Schr. John Comstock, Keany, New-London, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Mabie Hall, Rockland, Bartlett, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. David Sprague, Harlow, Nantucket, with fish to Baker & Harris.

Schr. B. Diamond, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Magellan, Haulston, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Decker, Virginia.

Schr. M. J. Granger, Hawkins, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Bramer, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Bright, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Helen, Augusta, Dickerson, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. C. B. Clement, Maurice, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Kirk, Robinson, Potomac River.

Schr. Hannah, Champion, Virginia.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Baker, Virginia.

Schr. John Tway, Edmunds, Virginia.

Schr. John Miller, Barlow, Derby.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. E. Wellman, Terry, Providence.

Schr. Abby Wells, Sylvester, Providence.

Schr. Iris, Griffin, Fall River.

Schr. Atlantic, Crane, Providence.

Schr. Globe, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Evelyn, Barger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Baker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Heany, Boston.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. R. P. Simmons, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, French, Virginia.

Schr. Lookout, Fowler, New-Haven.

Schr. David Wilson, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Nath. Shaler, Brown, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Franklin, Brewster, Frankport.

Yacht Dauntless, Brown, Newport.

WIND—Sundown, light S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Niagara, for Richmond; ship Plymouth Rock, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Arr. ship D. W. Chapman from Liverpool; barks Warren Hallett, from Port Praya; Carlotta, from Bermuda; brigs Five Brothers, from Lisbon; S. J. Strout, from Belize; Crown, from Elizabethport; schr. J. A. Chin, from Rio Grande. Sld. steam-ships City of Cork and Calabria, both from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, New-York; schr. Joseph Sigler, Philadelphia. Sld. schr. Clara Montgomery, Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Matilda from Rio.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 29.—Arr. whaling schr. Cetacean, of and for Provincetown, from Charleston Ground, 20 months out, with 90 bbls. sperm, 220 whale; schrs. R. M. Branscom, South Amboy, Newburyport; Dwight Davidson, Philadelphia, Orleans; Francis Edwards, Newburg, N. Y., Boston; S. C. Loud, New-York, do.; Convoy, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., for Bangor; Joseph P. Ames, Bangor, Pawtucket; Kossuth, do., Providence; L. D. Wentworth, Portland, do.; Emily, Ellsworth, do.; Governor, Calais, New-Haven; Morelight, do., Stonington; Aurora, Bangor, Newport; J. Clark, Saco, New-York; Amanda Powers, Rockland, do.; E. Waterman, Boston, do.; J. K. Manning, Mary E. Simmons, Margaret C. Lyons and P. Boice, Boston, Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Copia, Alice Oakes, Grace Cushing, Montrose, C. L. Herrick, Dwight Davidson, Francis Edwards, S. C. Loud, R. M. Branscom and Convoy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Arr. ship Sonoma, from Liverpool.

Sld. ship Sea Chief, for Cork; bark Nereid, for Baker's Island.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—Arr. R. H. Kennedy, Cardenas.

Cld. steam-ships Kensington, Boston, Leo, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 30.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from Baltimore.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The brig Poinsett, Capt. Anderson, from Havana, with sugar for Boston, is ashore on the south side of Nantucket.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The steamers City of Brussels and Palmyra, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday afternoon—the former at 9 o'clock, and the latter at 2. All well.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The steamer Scandinavian has arrived out.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The wreck of the Golden Fleece forms a dangerous obstacle to navigation in Bristol Channel. The American shipping is hereby notified that a light has been placed on the wreck, but that much care will be necessary in approaching the city.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Cambyses, from Liverpool for Havana, foundered at sea.

The Agnes Grace was abandoned on the 19th, off Cape Tortosa. Her crew have landed at Cartagena.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

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WITH NO. [illegible] OF
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ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,
published on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, [illegible] gratuitously [illegible]
PICTORIAL VIEW OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE,
derived from the latest and most authentic sources.
THIS
GRAND SUPPLEMENTARY MAP,
[illegible]

In the Newspaper will be found the [illegible]
THE TERRIFIC BATTLE OF FORBACH.
PICTURES OF IMPERILLED FRENCH TOWNS.
ENGRAVINGS ILLUSTRATING WAR SCENES, &C.

In addition [illegible]
THE MASSACRE OF SISTERS OF CHARITY
by the barbarians [illegible] last June.
A fine portrait of the great German tragedienne,
MME. MARIE SEEBACH.
WAR AND OTHER INCIDENTS IN THE PICTURES OF EUROPE [illegible] THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON. &c., &c.

Besides the engravings named [illegible]
THE WIFE'S PLOT!
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now in course [illegible]
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MANUFACTURERS [illegible]
have ready for [illegible]
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Will reopen [illegible]

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[illegible] CLARK & [illegible]
on each pair.